

INSURANCE

Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XXII NO. 18

BOMBAY: MONDAY, JANUARY 22, 1934

TWELVE PAGES

"TO DELAY RELIEF IS TO DENY IT"

—BABU RAJENDRA PRASAD

AND STILL IT COMES

Patna Experiences New Earthquake Shock On Sunday

LEADERS' S. O. S. TO NATION

Jawaharlal And Rajendra Prasad Appeal For Relief To Cities Of Dead And Ruins.

PATNA, Jan. 21. Another mild earthquake shock which lasted for three seconds was felt here at 12-30 p.m. to-day. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has issued the following appeal:—

Everyday brings more and more terrible news of havoc caused by earthquake. Bihar's many cities lie in ruins. Thousands are dead and a vast number of people have been rendered homeless and without food or clothing. I again appeal to all to attend the call of suffering humanity by helping the Bihar Central Relief Committee under the Presidentship of Babu Rajendra-Prasad which has been formed for the relief work. Earnest workers are flocking to him and offering services. Fortunately, Bihar is not lacking in good workers, but money is urgently needed for distributing blankets and clothing and hessian for covering huts.—United Press.

RAJEN BABU'S APPEAL

PATNA, Jan. 21. The following appeal has been issued by Babu Rajendra Prasad:—

"The disaster that overtook this province on the afternoon of January 15 has caused staggering loss of life and property. Though complete and accurate information is not yet available, such details as are forthcoming give us an idea of devastation. It will be no exaggeration to say that thousands have perished and millions have been rendered homeless who are now living in the open in shivering cold."

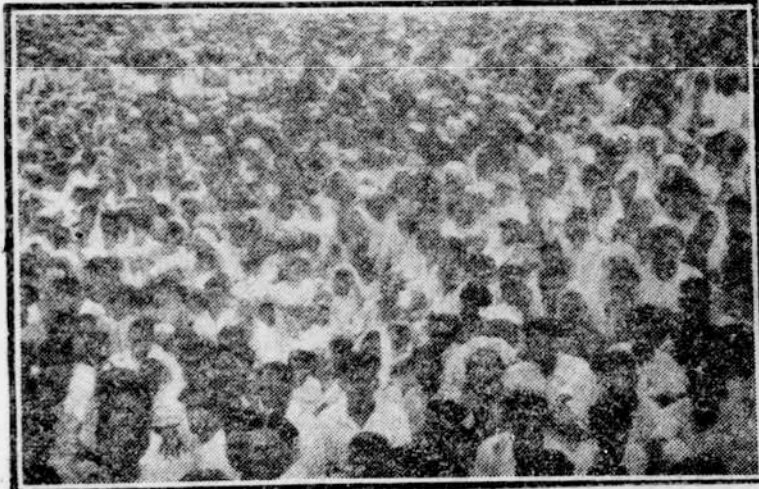
"While Patna, Gaya and Saran have suffered badly, the areas most affected are Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga and Champaran. It goes without saying that people involved in the catastrophe require immediate relief. There are organisations that are trying to alleviate sufferings of people as best as they can. The Bihar Central Relief Committee which has been formed at an informal conference of leading business-men for organising and distributing relief cannot proceed with its work without men and money and materials. We require abundance of them considering the magnitude of the Relief to be rendered."

IMMEDIATE NEED

"The immediate necessity is the removal of corpses and debris and erection of huts, the housing of the homeless, the supply of food and clothing and blankets, distribution of medicine and arrangement of water supply."

"I hope my appeal on behalf of the committee will meet with immediate response from all parts of the country. Any delay is

IN THE CITADEL OF UNTOUCHABILITY



Part of the huge concourse which was addressed by Gandhiji on the sea beach at Calicut.



Mahatma at Guruvayur meeting.



The immense crowd, which had come to hear Mahatma Gandhi at Guruvayur, (Malabar).

HOUSE RAIDS AT CHITTAGONG

Military Pickets Hold Up All Pedestrians For Search

CHITTAGONG, January 20. A printed notice containing the District Magistrate's orders has been widely circulated in the affected areas of the town and suburbs. The order controlling the general traffic for 48 hours expires after 10 in the morning, all conveyances continuing to run as before.

The orders affecting the Hindu youths' Saraswati Puja in different educational institutions were abandoned to-day and the ladies personally performed the pujas in certain houses in the absence of sufficient number of adult Brahmins.

Newspapers were not distributed as usual, the majority of hawkers being Hindus below 25. Several houses in the town were searched to-day in the presence of Executive Officers. Two youths were arrested. Military pickets continue the search of pedestrians of certain at street junctions.—A.P.

dangerous. To delay relief is to deny relief."

"In the circumstances I take this opportunity of thanking my countrymen for expressions of sympathy and offer of help. All contributions may kindly be sent to the treasurer of the Committee, Mr. R. C. Pandit, Bank of Bihar Ltd., Patna. Contributions will be acknowledged immediately in the 'Search Light'.—United Press. (For Earlier News see page 12.)

MADRAS EDITOR IN SEDITION CHARGE

COIMBATORE, Jan. 21.

The District Magistrate has framed charges under section 124 (a) I P C. against Mr. E. V. Rangaswamy Naicker, leader of the self-respect party and editor of 'Kudiarasu' and his sister Kannammal, Publisher of the journal in respect of an alleged seditious publication in the journal in its issue of November 29.

Both pleaded 'not guilty' to the charge. The case has been fixed for January 22.—A. P.

TALKS CENTRE ROUND POLITICS

Light On Malaviyaji's Interview With Viceroy

BENARES, Jan. 21.

When Pandit Malaviya's attention was drawn to a message from Delhi regarding his conversation with the Viceroy he said: "The statement that the conversation I had with the Viceroy during his visit here related to the Government of India's annual grant to the Hindu University is wholly incorrect."

The entire interview was taken up with political questions. Sir Fazli Hussain visited the Hindu University in response to my longstanding invitation. I am sure the University will be benefited by his visit."

Pandit Malaviya declined to say anything more regarding the subject of his conversation with the Viceroy.

SYMPATHY WITH VICTIMS.

Pandit Malaviya has telegraphed to the Maharajahdiraja of Darbhanga expressing sympathy and great concern for the serious losses in Bihar and Darbhanga on account of the earthquake.

The nineteenth foundation day of the Benares Hindu University was celebrated yesterday. Special prayers were offered by Pandit Malaviya. He exhorted the students to make the University, the centre of learning, research and patriotism.—A.P.

Pl. JAWAHARLAL IN PATNA

PATNA, Jan. 21. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru arrived here this morning.—United Press.

APPALLING SUFFERING

Babu Rajendra's Message To Mahatma

PATNA, Jan. 21. Babu Rajendra Prasad has sent the following wire to Mahatma Gandhi:—

"The earthquake has wrought terrible havoc, practically ruining Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur and Motihari. The last two districts have been flooded by water spouting from beneath the surface of earth."

"The number of deaths is between ten and twenty thousand, while numberless persons have been injured. Indescribable damage to property has been caused. Large tracts of the country are still inaccessible. There is appalling suffering. I am organising relief.—United Press.

NAZIS ACTIVE IN AMERICA

Propaganda To Inflamm U. S. Opinion Against France

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Jan. 20. Washington—Nazi activities in the United States reported on by a Committee of the Investigation House of Representatives says that German propagandists are seeking to inflame American opinion against France. Furthermore it is quite obvious that the German Government intends to pursue propaganda activities indefinitely.

INDO-BURMESE RELATIONS

Free Trade And Separation

RANGOON, Jan. 20.

Interviewed by the Associated Press Dr. Ba Maw said that he was unable to say what Burma would get in the end, but he expressed the opinion that free trade relations in the event of separation would become the deciding factor.

He added that the Select Committee did not consider questions concerning the financial settlement between Burma and India delimitation of constituencies and Labour convention. He remarked that the Select Committee work was of general constitutional character and proceeded on the basis of the Burma White Paper. Sir Shwe Ba and Mr. Camagane also expressed the opinion that in the event of separation free trade relations would be established between Burma and India.—A. P.

M. C. C. Beat C. P. By 6 Wickets

Home Team Scores 188 In Second Knock

Those Dropped Catches Again Lead To Defeat

C. P. XI	1st INNINGS	...	...	195
"	2nd	"	...	188
M. C. C.	1st INNINGS	...	...	261
"	2nd	"	(for 4 Wkts.)	129

The M. C. C. won their three day fixture in the Central Provinces by six wickets.

The C. P. XI in their Second Innings made 188, C. S. Naidu remaining not out with 61 which included 9 fours. Verity with three for 35 had the best analysis.

The M. C. C. had 130 minutes in which to get 123 runs to win, and they got the required runs in 95 minutes for the loss of four wickets. Valentine remained unbeaten with 50 which included 6 fours.

The M. C. C. will leave by the Grand Trunk Express for Secunderabad To-day (Monday)

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, Jan. 21. When the game was resumed this morning on the third and last day of the M.C.C.'s match against the Central Provinces XI the Home Side with six wickets in hand wanted 27 runs to save an innings defeat, but with the whole day in front of them the spectre of defeat stared them in the face. Thus to save the game as their most ambitious objective, the local team resumed their second innings with T. S. Naidu and Ratnam to the bowling of Marriott and Clark at 11 a.m.

The indication that Jardine was keen on breaking up the partnership was provided by the fact that after bowling one over he changed Clark to the other end and Marriott off in favour of Verity. The batsmen battled gamely against the bowlers who were making the ball lift awkwardly, but later T. S. Naidu decided that aggression was the best form of defence against Verity. He missed a pull and was nearly bowled, but succeeded with the shot at the next ball and got a good 4. He drove the next ball for 2. Barnett saving the boundary and again pulled Verity to the boundary. Fifty getting 10 runs in that over. Fifty had lasted 80 minutes.

CHANGED TACTICS

The crowd which had resigned itself during the first 20 minutes play to a dull back-to-wall fight by the Home batsmen was now roused to a great pitch of excitement by T. S. Naidu's chance of tactics. At 50 Marriott re-

turned in place of Verity and T. S. Naidu treated him with even less respect than he had treated Verity. Timing his stroke beautifully he hooked his first ball to the boundary and repeated the stroke the next ball getting another 4 to square-le.

NICHOLS RETURNS Jardine now strengthened the legside field and T. S. Naidu's hook stroke was blocked. Clark returned and was treated with respect, but it was not until Nichols (who for some reason was not tired so far in this innings) came on in Clark's place that a separation was effected. With the last ball of his first over Nichols had Ratnam caught at the wicket for 21. The ex-Cambridge Blue (whose selection had been subject of criticism locally) had justified his inclusion in the team by scoring 15 and 21.

C. K. COMES IN C. K. Naidu came in at the fall of this wicket, but he soon lost T. S. Naidu whose hard hitting methods were ill suited against the accurate bowling of Nichols. He was clean bowled in Nichols's third over, the leg stump being hurled nine paces towards the slips. T. S. Naidu was batting altogether for about 100 minutes and hit 3 fours in the knock which was distinguished by some forceful shots on both sides of the wicket.

PRETTY PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership of the Naidu brothers which lasted half an hour was very pretty to watch. (Continued on Page 8).

INSURANCE

SWADESHI INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

TROUBLE IN SUDAN?

Machineguns & Armoured Cars Leave Khartum For North

MYSTERY EXPEDITION

Object Is Reported To Be To Deal With Arab Offensive At Northern Frontier.

CAIRO, January 21. An expedition consisting of armoured cars with machine-guns has left Khartum for the North in great secrecy, according to the Khartum correspondent of the vernacular paper "Sissa".

It is rumoured that Arabs have attacked the northern frontier of Sudan and the expedition is 'en route' to Dongola, whence it will proceed to Darb El Azzah to deal with the Arabs.

According to another rumour, it is going to Halfa to deal with the Arabs, but further news is unobtainable at present.—Reuter.

OIL FOR AIR FORCE

Increase Of Russian Basis By Ministry

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Jan. 20. The Air Ministry is increasing the percentage of Russian basis to lubricating oil for the Royal Air Force. Big contracts have been placed for supplies at home and overseas stations. It is explained that the only alternative to Russian is Persian or American basis and cheapness has been the deciding factor.

WHITEHALL STUDIES PARIS CONCESSIONS

LONDON, January 21.

The list of commodities whereon the French Government restored in Britain's case full 100 per cent quota of imports into France is now being studied in Whitehall in order to ascertain the value of the concession to British industries, in view of the forthcoming negotiations in London for a new Anglo-French Commercial Treaty.

British official quarters are uncommunicative with regard to the contents of the list, but it is reported that coal is one commodity, whereon the full 1932 import from Britain will be restored.—Reuter.

MANMOHAN REACHES CROYDON

LONDON, Jan. 21.

Manmohan Singh arrived at Croydon at 11/35 by the Imperial Airways liner 'Heracles' from which he was carried out in a stretcher.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

QUAKE HAVOC IN NEPAL.

MUZAFFARPUR, Jan. 21.

News has been received here that the British Legation, Katmandu, has been damaged.

The whole of the Nepal Valley is reported to have been severely affected by earthquake.

The British Envoy is reported to have telegraphed to the Behar and Orissa Government to arrange to establish communication with Raxaul so as to enable the Prime Minister of Nepal, who is out shooting in Pilibhit United Provinces, to return to Nepal at the earliest possible moment.—A.P.

QUAKE RELIEF MEETING.

PATNA, Jan. 21.

The Governor of Behar and Orissa will preside over a public meeting to be held in the afternoon on Monday, January 22nd in connection with the earthquake disaster. His Excellency will make a statement on the position in Behar.—A.P.

What Does It Indicate? COMPETITION

Closing Date
24th January 1934

SEND YOUR ENTRY TO-DAY!

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.—The Advertisement Department, The Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Pargal Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted a beautiful educated girl, virgin or widow for a good natured young Nagar gentleman professor in a State College. Write immediately Box No. 1853, "Bombay Chronicle."

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted—A person fully acquainted with Life Insurance business in all its branches, to work as a Personal Assistant to the Secretary. Pay Rs. 200-10-00. Only persons with not less than five years' experience at the Head Office of a Life Insurance Co. should apply before 31st January, 1934, stating age, previous experience, etc., to the Secretary, Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society, Ltd., Hornby Road, Bombay. (1842).

Wanted—An Experienced Salesman for metal and hardware lines. Apply with qualifications. Apply Box No. 1857 "Bombay Chronicle."

44. MEDICAL.

Ankhi Khoosh Eye Drop, guaranteed cure for Ophthalmia (Conjunctivitis) and eye troubles in infants and old. A boon for students, travellers, cinema goers. Recommended by All India Blind Relief Association. At Kemp & Co., Akbarally, Popular Pharmacy, Perry & Co., etc. 7796A

53. DENTISTS.

Dentistry—The Royal Dental and Homoeo Institute, Delhi. Qualifies students in Dental and Homoeo Sciences by teaching and granting Diplomas of L. D. Sc. & M. B. H., Etc. Prospectus Free from Dr. R. R. Gupta, Principal. 1557

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Want Success in Life? Become Master of English. Get particulars from the Tutorial Institute, Delhi, 33/2, (7813).

Wanted candidates to earn Rs. 150 per month by qualifying as Sub-Engineers, Overseers through correspondence instruction. The Principal, British India Technical College (Registered) Sukkur, Sind. (1770).

Wanted Candidate to learn Shorthand by post in 4 Weeks. Practical training. Low cost. Easy terms. Booklet free. International Correspondence College, Post Box 412, Calcutta. 1205

Classes in Physics and Mathematics for all examinations conducted by S. P. Desai, MSc. (London) at his new address, 12, Rampart Row, Fort. (1840).

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Cheap Loans To Needy Families. Consult the Dwarakal Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Novroji Street, Thakurdwar. 1855

74. AGENCIES WANTED

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Khansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezvada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cooanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellenhurst, Hinganghat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow, Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle", Co. Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

76. TRADE FORECASTS.

American Astrological Bureau, opposite Examiner Press, Meadow St., Fort, Bombay—One forecast daily Rs. 5. Three forecasts to follow for 3 days only from Monday. Guarantee of one to be in Rs. 5. One Chart to find out weekly one forecast which has never failed before, and another Chart to find out daily 2 forecasts both for Rs. 10. Every Monday guaranteed double will be issued after 6 p.m. Time 2 to 9 p.m. Consult the paper office for proof.

99. MACHINERY FOR SALE

For Sale—Before 6th February, 1934, of whole or partial Machinery, all in working order, comprising of 34500 Spindles and 700 Looms, Engine 1250 Horse Power, 5 Lancashire Boilers, size 32"x2" of a centrally situated local Textile Mill. Particulars and Catalogues supplied to bona fide offerors. Apply sharp Box No. 1836, "Bombay Chronicle."

111. SHOPKEEPERS.

Wanted—Wholesale Purchasers of cheap coils and foot-rules we manufacture. Standard Furniture Co. Ltd., Kallal (Malabar). (7419)

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For Sale—A desirable Bungalow in Ootacamund. Excellent situation with electrical installation and Sanitary fittings. Apply—S. V. Ramasamy Mudaliar "Ramamunderam", Kilpauk, Madras. (1812).

For Sale—Safes by Godrej, Chubb and Munier. Apply to Liquidators, Currimbhoy & Co., Ltd., 12-14 Outram Road, Fort, Bombay. (1841).

A Bargain—Norwegian Glazed Newsprint paper 30" x 40"—50lbs and 35" x 45"—62lbs. For Sale at one Anna and Six Pies per pound Apply "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd.

Public Notice

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY. NOTICE.

TENDERS for the ANNUAL SUPPLIES will be received by the Chief Officer, Ahmedabad Municipality for the year 1934-35 ending 31st March, 1935, on or before the dates mentioned above each group.

Tenders should be addressed to the Chief Officer and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant not later than 4 p.m. All tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope and the No. of the Schedule and the names of the articles should clearly be stated thereon.

DATE. 6-2-1934. TUESDAY.

- | | |
|--|---------|
| Stationary:—Carbon paper & Ribbons | 10-0-0 |
| Stationary:—Foolscap, Brown & Blotting papers | 30-0-0 |
| C. I. Articles:—Man-hole & Galley Trap Covers & Foot steps etc. | 125-0-0 |
| Stone Ware Pipe fittings (for Loan & General purposes) | 100-0-0 |
| Chlorine Gas Liquid | 75-0-0 |
| Lead Pig | 50-0-0 |
| Electric Lamps (Accessories) | 10-0-0 |
| DATE. 13-2-1934. TUESDAY. | |
| Motor Trucks, Tyres & Tubes | 50-0-0 |
| Motor Accessories | 10-0-0 |
| Lubricating Oil and Greases | 100-0-0 |
| Motor Oils | 25-0-0 |
| Packing—Ordinary | 10-0-0 |
| Packing Special | 90-0-0 |
| Pestiferous or Similar Larvicide | 50-0-0 |
| Cement | 60-0-0 |
| Disinfectants | 50-0-0 |
| Cast Iron Pipes and Specials | 350-0-0 |

1. The Specification and the tender forms can be had from the Store Keeper on application, on payment of Re. 1. Tender forms will not be sent by P. P.

2. The tenderers are at liberty to remain present at the time of opening the tenders.

3. The Municipality reserves the right to accept the lowest or any other tender.

(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT, Chief Officer, Ahmedabad Municipality. Store Office. Dated 19-1-1934 7864

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our clients have contracted to purchase the undermentioned property from RUSTOMJI DHUNJIBHOY SETHNA, Esquire. All persons having any claim to the said property by way of inheritance, gift, lease, lien, maintenance, mortgage, charge, sale, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof. All other claims, if any, which are not so received will be considered as null, void and waived and the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the message tenement or building standing thereon known as Feltham House situate lying and being at Graham Road on and fronting Plot No. 21 of the Ballard Estate of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay in the city and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 625 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 9779 Cadastral Survey No. 21/187 Fort Division and in those of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 2652 (22) Old Street No. 42h and New Street No. 10 and bounded on the North East by the land belonging to the Trustees and beyond that by plot No. 30 on the South West by the land belonging to the said Trustees and beyond that by plot No. 22 on the South East by the land belonging to the said Trustees and beyond that by Plot No. 20.

Dated this 19th day of January, 1934.

KANGA & CO., Solicitors, High Court. Address:—Church Gate Street, Yusuf Building, Fort, Bombay. 7865

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per column inch	
Per insertion	
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified

THE BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office, 45-47, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 30th January, 1934, at 5-0 p.m. (S. T.), instead of on TUESDAY, the 23rd January, 1934 for confirming the Special Resolutions of the Extraordinary General Meeting held on Saturday the 6th January, 1934.

By Order of the Board, JYOTENDRA L. MEHTA, Manager. Bombay, 20th January, 1934. 7867

Legal Notices

Suit No. 1517 of 1929.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT PORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction. GOPALDAS MODI Vs. LALA DINONATH & Ors.

PURSUANT to the order dated the 25th day of July, 1933, of the High Court of Judicature at Port William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, made in Suit No. 1517 of 1929 (Gopal Das Modi Vs. Lala Dinonath and Ors.) the creditors of Gopal Das Modi, Lala Dinonath and Ors., the creditors of Gopal Das Modi, Lala Dinonath, Lala Gobardhandas, Lala Hansraj Gupta and Sm. Bhagwati Debi or any one or more of them in their capacity as executors of Lala Raghunath Khandelwal deceased late of Bo. 21/1, Tamers Lane now known as No. 77/1, Harrison Road, Calcutta, Hindu Landholders and Merchant, who died on the 5th day of September, 1928, and who carried on business under the name of Madhoram Hurdodas in Calcutta, and Karachi Madhoram Budhsing in Delhi Madhoram Raghunath in Bombay and Jiwani Lal Ranjitmal in Cawnpur are on or before the 12th day of March, 1934, to send to the Office of the Registrar of this Court on its Original Side their names addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, statement of the security, if any, held by them and such other facts and circumstances as might entitle them to claim the executors right of indemnity, if any, against the said Estate of Lala Raghunath Khandelwal deceased and in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of the said order.

Every creditor, holding any security may produce or transmit the same to the Registrar with the particulars of his claim or shall produce the same before the Asst. Master and Referee in the Court House on the 12th day of April, 1934, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims. Every claim shall be forwarded with a Court fee stamp of Rs. 3 affixed thereon.

Dated this 11th day of January, 1934.

SACHINDRA NATH BANNERJEE, Asst. Master & Referee. G. C. CHUNDER & CO., Plaintiffs' Attorneys. Dated Calcutta, the 10th day of January, 1934. 7855

Income Tax & Super Tax

Statutory Statement of Accounts Prepared. Audit of Books of Firms undertaken. Telephone No. 22997. B. L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT, 405-407, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY

Public Notices

LOSS OF BOMBAY PORT TRUST DEBENTURES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that one Bombay Port Trust Debenture, as detailed below, originally standing in the name of A. R. Dubash and now standing in the names of Bhaidas Nanalal, Purshotamdas Harkisondas, Bhogilal Nanalal, Jagmohandas Varajdas and Bhaidas Maneklal or any two of them by whom it has not been endorsed has been recently stolen, lost or destroyed. Payment of the said Debenture and interest thereon has been stopped, and duplicate of the said Debenture will be issued to the proprietor upon the expiration of three years from the date hereof. The interest accruing due on the said Debenture will also be paid to the proprietor thereof. Any person having any claim to the said Debenture or to the interest due thereon of any nature whatsoever is hereby required to forthwith make known the same to the said Port Trustees at their office in Bombay. All claims made after the expiration of the said period of three years will be considered waived and of no effect.

Dated the 20th day of January, 1934. (Sd.)

BHAIDAS NANALAL, PURSHOTAMDAS HARKISONDAS, BHOGILAL NANALAL, JAGMOHANDAS VARAJDAS, BHAIDAS MANEKALAL, Proprietors of the lost Debenture. Countersigned, C. Pusey Gay, Chief Accountant, Bombay Port Trust.

Particulars of Bond mentioned above:— No. 9353, 60-Year of Loan of 1914, Value Rs. 5,000. 7853.

AUCTION SALES

BENNETT & Co.

120, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE CHINESE CURIOS. Under instructions from Mr. Chung Sin Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will, on THURSDAY, the 25th and FRIDAY, the 26th, instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at No. 263, Hornby Road, Fort, opp. Lloyd's Bank, valuable Chinese Curios said to be of Ming, Khangli, Yung Ching and Kien Lung Dynasties, such as old Chinese figures, vases, jars, Chinese hand-painted pictures, table screens, wall tiles and plates, etc.

Catalogues will be published and articles are on view. BENNETT & CO.

N. Y. K. LINE

BOMBAY JAPAN via COLOMBO & PORTS

Steamers Tons. Arrive Leave
Tottori Maru 5973 18 Jan 27 Jan
Nagato Maru 5901 24 Jan 3 Feb
Tango Maru 6993 30 Jan 12 Feb
Mayebashi

Maru 7005 17 Feb 27 Feb.
*Passenger steamer with excellent accommodation and services 150 Return.

COLOMBO-JAPAN via PORTS

Steamers Tons. Leave
Hakone Maru 10500 8 Feb
Suwa Maru 10700 20 Feb
Fushimi Maru 11000 6 Mar.

COLOMBO MARSEILLES-LONDON

Steamers Tons. Leave
Hakusan Maru 10500 31 Jan
Haruna Maru 10500 14 Feb.

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers Tons. Leave
Tatsuta Maru 17000 21 Feb
Asama Maru 17000 7 Mar.

Kobe-Seattle via VANCOUVER

Steamers Tons. Leave
Hiye Maru 11600 19 Feb
Helan Maru 11600 10 Mar.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Cox's Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Phone No. 20279.
Telegrams: "YUSEN".

DISTRIBUTED GRATIS POST-FREE

KAMASHASTRA A Guide to Health, Wealth, Prosperity
Write To-day—for your Copy
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY, JAMNAGAR, (Kathlawar).

GRAND MUSICAL CONCERT

By EMINENT SONGSTRESSES OF INDIA

In aid of The Bombay Boy Scouts Association

At the ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

On SATURDAY, the 3rd Feb. 1934 At 9-30 p.m.

DELICIOUS CLASSICAL MUSIC By

Gayan Heera—Mrs. HIRABAI BARODEKAR The Queen of Music—BAI JADDANBAI of Calcutta Radio and His Master's Voice Star—BAI SUNDERBAI (Poona)

Booking at the Theatre. Rates of Admission: Rs. 118, 8/-, 5/12, 4/8, 3/6, 2/4, 1/12, 1/2 and 9 annas (inclusive of tax).

KOHINOOR CINEMA

DADAR (B.B.)

(The Pe. Theatre of Cine-fans from Bombay Suburbs.)

Shows the Tale of Romance with the Romantic Star of the Screen:

RAMON NOVARRO

IN "A NIGHT IN CAIRO"

DELIGHTFUL MUSIC, SPICY DIALOGUES, HE WILL CATCH YOU BY YOUR HEART.

also showing a Rolicking Comedy of those funny Fellows—LAUREL & HARDY in MURDER CASE.

DAILY at 5; 7-30 & 10-30 P.M. MATINEE at 2-30 P.M. on SAT. SUN. and HOLIDAYS.

THE CARLTON

Daily 3 Shows at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

DAILY CHANGE SPECIALS SEVEN FOX SUPERS AND MUSICALS

TO-DAY SILENT WITNESS

LIONEL ATWILL, GRETA NISSEN and HERBERT MUNDIN

TUESDAY, 23rd MY WEAKNESS

LILIAN HARVEY and LEW AYRES

WEDNESDAY, 24th PAINTED WOMAN

SPENCER TRACY and PEGGY SHANNON

THURSDAY, 25th SIX HOURS TO LIVE

WARNER BAXTER and MARIAM JORDAN

FRIDAY, 26th ADORABLE

JANET GAYNOR and HENRY GARAT

Going Strong ?

RADHA MOHAN or NAND-KE-LALA

A SHREE MAHALAXMI CINETONE'S SUPER-HIT OF THE YEAR

Stars of Sterling Value

Miss ZUBEIDABANU, Master MODAK and DINKAR

DON'T MISS. SEE TO-DAY

IMPERIAL CINEMA

TIME: 5-30, 8 & 10-30 p.m. LAMINGTON ROAD



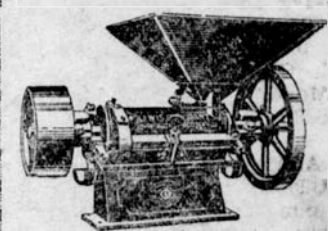
Even

Baby knows

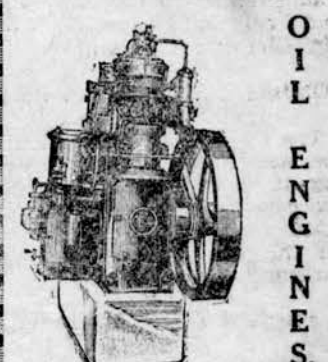
that no soap can be so good for sensitive skins as Mysore Sandal Soap. Its fragrance and purity prevent all roughness and blemishes, leaving the skin soft, smooth and cool.

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CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Hindu: Magh Shud 7, 1990.
Muslim: Shavval 6, 1352.
Parsi: Amardad 18, 1303.
Sunrise: 6h. 27m.
High tide: 3-45, 16-23.
Low tide: 10-10, 21-59.

Barrows lecture by Dr. S. Mathews on "Religion as a form of Human Behaviour". Wilson College Hall, 6-30 p.m.
Municipal Corporation: 3-40 p.m.

TUESDAY, January 23.
M.Sc. Translation Test results: University Hall, 2 p.m.
Bombay Improvements Committee: 4-10 p.m.

Sir Montagu de P. Webb's lecture on Currency and Exchange policy, Blavatky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, 6-15 p.m.

FRIDAY, January 26.
Mr. K. F. Nariman's inaugural address on "Students and Economic Swaraj", Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall at 6 p.m.

BAND AT SIR P. M. GARDENS.
The Band of the 1st Bn. The G. I. P. Rly. Regiment, A.F.I. will play a programme of music at Sir P. M. Gardens, Malabar Hill to-day (Monday) from 5-45 to 7-45 p.m. (S.T.).

ARYA KANYA VIDYALAYA DEPUTATION.—To-day (Monday) at 7 p.m. (S.T.) in the Mandir of Arya Samaj Hall send-off will be given to the Deputation of Baroda Arya Kanya Maha Vidyalaya proceeding to Africa under the leadership of Pt. Anandpriyal and Principal of Songadh Gurukul Mr. Chaturbhaj Patel.

BOMBAY COTTON BROKERS' ASSOCIATION, LTD.
The managing committee of the Association have convened an urgent general meeting of the Association to-day (Monday) at 11-30 a.m. to appeal for funds for the relief of the sufferers of earthquake.

"BOMBAY LOOKS AHEAD SERIES."

Because of an important University engagement, Prof. C. N. Vakil will be unable to deliver his lecture upon "The Necessity for Social Planning" on Saturday 27th January. There will accordingly be two lectures during the following week.—Prof. Vakil on Thursday February 1st at 6-30 p.m. and Prof. James Kellack speaking upon the subject "Whither Our Educational System?" on Saturday, February 3rd 5-30 p.m. as previously announced.

THANK YOU BOMBAY!

For The Great Reception Accorded to
OUR SIXTH ANNIVERSARY HIT

THE CAPITOL

Bombay's Leading Talkie House
TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

KING VIDOR'S

Great Musical Romance
Starring The Flaming Belle
DOLORES DEL RIO
DOLORES DEL RIO
IN RADIO'S HAWAIIAN HIT
BIRD OF PARADISE
BIRD OF PARADISE
The Spell of Tropic Love!
The Glamorous South Sea!
Haleyon Bliss! Forgetfulness!
YOU CANNOT HELP BOOKING
RIGHT NOW FOR THIS
DIFFERENT TALKIE

Reserve Now & Make Sure

A SONG & DANCE ATTRACTION
By the Author of "42nd Street"

THE REGAL

The Theatre Magnificent
DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's
DRAMA OF THE THEATRE
STAGE MOTHER
STAGE MOTHER
Starring
ALICE BRADY
MAUREN O'SULLIVAN
PHILLIPS HOLMES—FRANCHOT
TONE

A Daring Romance of A Mother
Who Made A Business of Her
Daughter's Beauty!

NEXT SATURDAY
THE CROWNED HEADS OF
COMEDY
JIMMY DURANTE & JACK PEARL
IN A MUSICAL COMEDY
MEET THE BARON

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR: "Cabin in the Cotton". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL: "Stage Mother". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL: "Bird of Paradise". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON: "My Lips Betray". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE: "King of Jazz". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON: "Emperor Jones". at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE: "Gaffil Musafar". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC: "Bhakta Pralhad". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
ROXY: "Looking on the Bright Side". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA: "Surya-Kumari". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MINERVA: "Yahoodi-Ki-Larki". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KOHINOOR: "A Night in Cairo". Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10-30 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12-0 Noon.—Selection of Indian Music.
12-30 p.m.—Selection of European Music.
1-0 p.m.—Bombay Market; Opening Rates.
EUROPEAN PROGRAMME.
6-0 p.m.—Relay of Music from the Pathe Cinema.
6-30 p.m.—Talk by Pilot Ray on "Safety First" (contd.) in English.
7-0 p.m.—Sponsored Indian Programme.—By S. Rose & Co. Ltd. (Columbia records).
8-0 p.m.—Cotton, Silver, Gold, Seeds, Wheat; Stock Exchange and other available Market Rates.
INDIAN PROGRAMME.
8-45 p.m.—News in Hindi. New York Opening and other available rates. Radio Hums-In Hindi.
EUROPEAN PROGRAMME.
8-50 p.m.—Weather Reports and News Bulletin.
9-20 p.m.—"Here and There." By the Globe-trotter.
9-30 p.m.—The Elite Dance Orchestra. Directed by Hall Green and Edgar Cox—Violin Solos. Dance Orchestra. Elite Stamp. (By Hal C. Green). The St. Louis Blues. The Shadow Waltz from Gold Diggers of '33).
Edgar Cox, F.T.C.L., Violin Solo. Czardas (Monty).
Dance Orchestra.—The Wedding of Mr. Mickey Mouse.
Diga Diga Do.
Double Check Stomp.
Stormy Weather.
Edgar Cox, F.T.C.L., Violin Solo. Salvonic Dance Theme No. 2 in E Minor (Dvorak-Kreisler).
Dance Orchestra.—Mood Indigo. Sentimental Gentleman from Georgia.
12th Street Rag.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

7-30 p.m.—Time Signal from Big Ben, News Bulletin.
7-45 p.m. Band of His Majesty's Coldstream Guards.
8-45 p.m. Midland Studio Orchestra.
9-00 p.m. The Colonial Empire: The British West Indies, a talk by Sir Algernon Aspinall.
9-30 p.m. Sonata recital.
10-00 p.m. Scottish Studi Orchestra.
10-30 p.m. News Bulletin.
10-45 p.m. B. B. C. Dance Orchestra.

"AHLE-HADIS JAMAT AND MADRESSAE-ZIYAU-ULOOM."

The Manager "Ahle Hadis Jama. Byculla, writes:—
At a meeting of the above Jamat held in accordance with its Rules and Regulations Ismail Abid Seth's Karkhana Mohin-purah, on the 18th instant 1934, the following resolution was passed unanimously:—
"The Ahle-Hadis Jamat, Byculla, hereby-reappoint the retiring office-bearers, viz. Seth Abdul Sattar as Treasurer and Secretary and Mr. Abdul Ghafoor Lahibakhash as Manager of the said Madressae-Ziyani-Uloom, for the current year."

CURRENCY LEAGUE OF INDIA.

A public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held under the auspices of the Currency League of India to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) at the Blavatky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty. Sheth Mathuradas Vis-sanji will preside and Sir Montagu de P. Webb, Kt., C.I.E., will speak on the Currency and Exchange policy of the country. Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta and Professor Sohrab R. Dayar will also speak.

STUDENT TOURISTS

Public School Party Sight-Seeing Bombay Mix With People

India's young guests from England belonging to the Public Schools Touring Party who arrived on Thursday evening from England got their first real introduction to India on Saturday afternoon when they were the guests of Mr. Jagjivandas Dosabhai at Jathabhai Bhulchandas bungalow, Peddar Road.

The party included students from the public schools of Harrow, Eton and Rugby and was in charge of Mr. Baunt, Master at Rugby, Col. H. H. Broome, C.I.E.; F.R.C.S. and Captain A. Belhemburn.

After taking them for a bath at Juhu, Bombay's popular seashore, they were shown Annadil Poddar's High School at Santa Cruz.

At tea, they met among others Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. Mathradas Visanj, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mr. K. M. Munchi, Mr. C. B. Mehta, Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, Mr. P. A. Wadia, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Mrs. Lilavati Munchi, Mr. Manu Subedar, Raja Bahadur Govindlal Shival, Mr. Usman Sulaiman Mitha, Mr. Begraj Gupta and Mr. Ramdeo Annadil Poddar.

KEEN ON INDIAN MUSIC.
The gathering was representative of Indian ladies and gentlemen and included Hindus, Muslims and Parses. Students of Professor Deodhar's school of Music entertained the guests with selections of Indian music in which the visitors were keenly interested.

A pleasant feature of the evening was the manner in which the young visitors mixed with representative Indian citizens and students and spoke with the guests. Many expressed regret that their visit was so short and consequently there was no time to arrange a closer contact with Indian students.—A.P.

"STUDENTS AND ECONOMIC SWARAJ"

Mr. Nariman's Lecture

The Bombay Swadeshi League has arranged a series of public lectures from this month on various topics of interest connected with Swadeshi. The series will be inaugurated by Mr. K. F. Nariman with an address on "Students and Economic Swaraj" on Friday, (26th inst.) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Marwadi Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will preside.

PARSI SWINGS CLUB FOR 73 HOURS

But Misses World Record By 2 Hours

Minocher Patel Ferdoo Kera-walla and Pram Postwalla of the Shahpur Physical Culture Club, Bombay, made a futile attempt to break the world-record set up by an English lady in non-stop club-swinging, at Khetwadi, at 8-15 a.m. on Thursday. Kerwalla and Postwalla falling out earlier, Patel held out till 9-15 a.m. on Sunday, thus completing his 73 hours' swinging and thereby falling short of the world-record only by 2 hours.

BOMBAY'S RESPONSE TO BIHAR'S CALL

First Relief Jatha Leaving For Morghyr

A jatha of ten volunteers under the captaincy of Srdar Jamiat Singh will start for Morghyr to-day (Monday) for Calcutta mail at 9/15 P. M. Srdar Jamiat Singh has asked the Shrohani Akali Dal to send trained volunteers from the Punjab. As soon as this jatha reaches Morghyr, other jathas from Bombay will follow. Over 100 volunteers have registered their names for service in Bihar. The District Relief Committee of the Bombay Humanitarian League of which Srdar Jamiat Singh is one of the secretaries is defraying the expenses of the first jatha.

LEAGUE'S SYMPATHY

GENEVA, Jan. 20.
At the close of the League Council, Chairman expressed sympathy with the India earthquake disaster.—Reuter.

PRESIDENCY HARD COURT TENNIS TOURNAMENT

Programme Of Matches For To-day (Monday)

Tennis Court No. 1, at 4 p.m. (S.T.)—Gentlemen's Singles: Mr. C. M. Khatau vs. Mr. D. D. Yennemad, followed by (Gentlemen's Doubles)—Messrs G. W. L. Berry and C. J. Cunningham vs. Messrs. G. L. Merchant and Partner.

Tennis Court No. 2, at 4 p.m. (S.T.)—Ladies Single.—Miss Leela Row vs. Mrs. K. Row Mrs. L. Race vs. Miss I. Brown, on Tennis Court No. 4, followed by (Gentlemen's Doubles) Capt. H. P. E. Waters and Capt. A. B. Browne vs. Messrs I. H. Shiydasani and H. B. Shiydasani.

Tennis Court No. 3 at 4 p.m. (S.T.)—Gentlemen's Singles: Mr. F. F. Vakharia vs. Mr. H. N. Desai, followed by (Gentlemen's Singles): Mr. Bachu B. Desai vs. Ram-bhais A. Podar.

Tennis Court No. 4, at 4 p.m. (S.T.)—Gentlemen's Doubles: Messrs. Bhogilal C. Shah and An-other vs. Messrs H. Kholoff and W. D. Cunnah, followed by (Ladies Singles):

On the first available Tennis Courts: Gentlemen's Singles: Mr. J. E. Tew vs. Mr. S. W. Duke. Ladies Doubles:—Miss M. R. Kavasi and Miss G. J. Kavasi vs. Mrs. R. Johnstone and Mrs. Farman

FREE EDUCATION FOR GIRLS

Work Of A Model School

Sir J. B. Boman Behram was the recipient of an address from Bai Ratanbai F. Pavri Girls' High School on Saturday evening at the Royal Opera House in view of the great sympathy, encouragement and support the institution received from him during the past years. The address which was read by Miss Navajbai Contractor, Principal, Chanda Ramji Girls' High School, referred among other things to Sir J. B. Boman Behram's numerous public activities as municipal councillor, chairman of the Standing Committee and Chairman of the Schools Committee. The address also referred to the great lead he has taken in connection with the Hospital Maintenance Fund and the H.O.H. Felt for their support.

TRIBUTE TO SACRIFICE.
Sir J. B. Boman Behram thanked the Advisory Board of the Bai Ratanbai F. Pavri Girls' High School for their kind words and complimented the founders of the Institution, Bai Ratanbai F. Pavri and her son Dr. Homi F. Pavri, for their self-sacrifice in running the Institution for more than ten years at their own expense.

UNIQUE WORK.
Dr. M. C. Javle, the Mayor, who presided, expressed his great satisfaction at the unique work that the institution was doing. He was for 18 years a member of the Schools Committee, but he never came across a school, where girls were given free education, free books, afternoon meals, besides being trained free of any kind of fees in domestic science such as cooking, laundry, nursing, sewing, embroidery work, and music. He was also glad to see the girls were given physical and spiritual education. The presentation of the address was followed by a concert given by the school girls which was much appreciated by the audience.

KASHMIR FRANCHISE COMMITTEE REPORT

JAMMU, January 21.

A scheme to enfranchise more than ten per cent of the adult male population of Kashmir is contained in the report of the Franchise Committee which the Maharaja appointed on the recommendation of the Glancy Reform Committee.

The Franchise Committee consisted of Sir Barjor Dalai, I.C.S. (President), Mr. L. W. Jardine, I.C.S. (Vice-President), Rai Bahadur Sardar Thakur Kartar-singh and Khan Bahadur Sheikh Abdul Qayum.

The report is unanimous.—A.P.

BRITAIN'S BIRTH RATE

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Jan. 20.
The birth rate in England and Wales for 1932 which is the lowest ever recorded according to the Registrar-General's latest report is only 15.3 per 1000 in the population which it is estimated, passed the 40 million mark. Only Sweden, Austria and Germany show fractionally a lower rate. The Parliamentary roll showed 124 million males and 14 million females.

Cochin Jan. 20.—The life of the Cochin legislature has been extended by one year.

TAX ON RAW MATERIALS

Jadhav Pleads For Relief To Indian Cinema Industry

Mr. B. V. Jadhav, M.L.A., who has taken a good deal of interest in the development of the Indian Cinema Industry in an interview to the press on the eve of his departure to Delhi to attend the Assembly session said:—

The recent revision by the Government of India in the schedule of import duties on exposed foreign films was sure to yield a substantial revenue but this revenue in no way redressed the grievance of the Indian film producers. Their handicaps remain. So long as raw or exposed films are subjected to a heavy duty, the Indian producers suffer from the handicap of having to pay largely for an essential raw material.

The Indian cinema industry is at present in a stage of infancy and as the Motion Picture Society of India has endeavoured to emphasise in the Legislature during the discussion on the Indian Tariff Amendment Act Bill, it is possible for the Government to give opportune and substantial help to the Swadeshi Industry without suffering any financial loss.

I had indicated in my speech in supporting an amendment to the Bill urging a reduction in the import duty, how 185,000 could be recovered. I suggested that the period of returning foreign exposed films which is at present two years, should be drastically curtailed to six months so that there is no loss in the Government revenue. Very few foreign films coming up for demanding rebate.

Now that Government have devised a method of increasing their revenue by a revision of the schedule of import duty on foreign exposed films, I would plead that the basic raw material for the indigenous industry, the unexposed film, should be allowed entry absolutely free without any duty. The Government do not lose any revenue as they have already found means to recoup their loss and they will be giving substantial help to an indigenous industry, if they will accept my resolution and act up to it.

BOMBAY FINANCE AMENDMENT ACT

A Bill further to amend the Bombay Finance Act, 1932 has been published and the Act is to be called the Bombay Finance Amendment Act of 1934 which shall be in force on 31st of March.

In the course of the Statement of Objects and reasons it is mentioned:—
Parts II, III, and IV of the Bombay Finance Act, 1932, relating to the levy of duty on the consumption of electrical energy, of enhanced court-fees and stamp duties are, under section 2 (3) of the said Act, to remain in operation till 31st March 1934. The enhanced rates of court-fees and stamp duties have been in force since 1922.

The present financial position makes it necessary that the operation of Parts II, III and IV of the Bombay Finance Act, 1932, should be extended to a further period of one year.

This Bill is intended to carry out the above object.

RAIN AND SNOW FALLS IN KUMAON HILLS

POONA, Jan. 21.

Western disturbance still persists over Kashmir and has caused scattered falls of rain or snow there and in the Punjab Kumaon Hills, Dalhousie reporting half an inch and Mukteswar a quarter. Elsewhere weather has been dry except for half an inch of rain at Tavoy. Cold spell continues over North West India, night temperature being more than 12 degrees Fahrenheit below normal at most of stations. Several stations in west Punjab have reported minimum temperature below freezing point. Conditions are unsettled in south Bay of Bengal to east of Ceylon.

Forecast:—Scattered showers of rain or snow may recur in Kashmir and Punjab Kumaon Hills and rainfall will extend in south-east Madras. Temperature will continue low in Northwest India and cold wave will extend southwards to United Provinces and central parts of country.—A. P.

BOMBAY CELEBRATES LENIN DAY

Meetings In Different Wards Of City Pay Tribute To Valiant Soldier For Workers' Cause

Under the auspices of the All-India Trade Union Congress the Bombay Provincial Working Class Party, the Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag), the G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union, the Dock Workers' Union, the Municipal Workers' Union, the Cashew Nut Workers' Union, Press Workers' Union, Tramwaymen's Union and Lorry Transport Workers' Union, "Lenin Day" was celebrated on Sunday in different wards of the city. Mass meetings of workers were held at Delisle Road, Madanpura, Chowpatty and Dongri Maidan.

At the Chowpatty meeting, Dr. M. R. Shetty moved a resolution defining the immediate objective of the Working Class as the capture of political power for the producing classes, namely, the workers themselves, with the objective of re-constructing society on socialist basis.

Dr. Shetty in a long speech gave the history of the Russian Revolution and paid tributes to the courage and vision of Lenin in guiding the workers' struggle towards collectivist Proletarian Dictatorship by overthrowing the Mensheviks. The speaker in moving the resolution predicted that the leadership of the Indian struggle for freedom would come from the working classes and said that that the only solution for the problem of the hunger of the masses was organisation of the workers and peasants on class basis.

TRIBUTE TO LENIN.
Speaking about Marxism, the speaker said it was not a rigid system but was a philosophy that kept in tune with the changes in methods of production and social structures. Lenin by adapting his movement to an elastic interpretation of Marxism to problems of society and economics, showed rare ability and leadership by countering the Reformist Mensheviks, and the external interventionist powers.

SUPPORT TEXTILE WORKERS.
Miss Maniben Kara was the next speaker, who also moved a resolution paying homage to the memory of Lenin on behalf of the A.I.T.U.C. She said that unemployment was inevitable in a capitalist system and that the contradictions inherent in the system had become accentuated with the depression. She appealed for the support of the textile workers who were meeting in a conference at a time when the capitalists were organising an extensive drive for wage-cuts. She felt that "Purna Swaraj" was possible only if workers and peasants were organised on class basis.

Mr. Kondviker and others also spoke on the occasion about the greatness of Lenin as the first leader of the workers.

DECAYING CAPITALISM

Obstacle To Progress Of Humanity

Under the joint auspices of the Marxist League and the Young Workers' League a public meeting was held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, on Sunday evening to celebrate "The Lenin Day" with

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Chelsea's Two Goals In 7 Minutes

Villa's Display Of Speed And Clever Combination

Fleming Accomplishes Greatest Personal Feat Of Season, By Scoring 9 Out Of Ranger's 14 Goals.

LONDON, Jan. 20. Fleming, the Glasgow Rangers centre-forward has accomplished the greatest personal feat of the season, scoring nine of the Rangers 14 goals against Blairgowrie. The highest individual record in the Scottish Cup is that established by John Petrie, the outside right for Arbroath against Bon Accord in 1885, when Arbroath won by 39 goals to nil. J. Simpson, the Partick centre-forward, scored nine goals against Royal Albert in 1931.

Another fine individual feat was McAdams' hat-trick for Motherwell. The defeats of Arsenal and Spurs, Manchester City's victory and inability of Derby and Huddersfield to force victories make the position on the top of the English first division more interesting.

Derby missed a great chance after leading at half-time. Chelsea by their victory to-day over Sheffield United got away from bottom for first time since late in October.

2 GOALS IN 7 MINUTES.
The attendance number 30,000 at Stamford Bridge. Chelsea were brilliant and put on two goals within seven minutes through Oakton from Miller's pass and Horton. Then after a passing from Priestley and Oakton, Gallacher scored smartly. Then Gallacher again scored placing the ball in the empty goal after falling. At half-time, home side was leading 4-0.

Within five minutes after resumption, Horton completed the tally. Chelsea now did most of the attack and the Sheffield defence was held.

ARSENAL'S STRONG DEFENCE.
At Manchester the play was evenly balanced with the result that neither side had better of the other in the first half in which no goals were scored. Arsenal put up a strong defence in latter half but Marshall was exceedingly lucky to open an account for the City. Beasley equalised directly. Narrow escapes were witnessed at each end. Then Herd put on the winner for the City.

POOR GAME AT TOTTENHAM.
Fast and keen exchanges were made at Tottenham, but both sides finished poorly, drawing level at recess with no goals scored. After interval, Spurs lost several chances by inaccurate shooting. Five minutes after the change-over Lochhead netted for Leicester. Spurs after 25 minutes were awarded a penalty, but the outside left Willie Evans missed to score, shooting straight to the goal-keeper.

At Liverpool Villa delighted a crowd of 35,000 with a display of speed and clever combination. Dix opened scoring account for them in the ninth minute; only to find Roberts equalise about ten minutes later, and Waring increasing the lead shortly thereafter. The sides changed ends with visitors having one goal lead. The Villa held their lead only for five minutes, Done equalising from a free-kick. Waring with a last-minute goal obtained the winner for visitors.

EVEN GAME AT DERBY.
The play at Derby was quite even. Wileman, the Derby reserve inside-right, scored from Crook's pass. After recess, Richardson equalised, taking advantage of a mistake of the defence.

DERBY & NEWCASTLE DRAW.
Twenty-five thousand spectators watched Derby-Newcastle draw. The home side made five changes in their team. Huddersfield scored in the first half, through Mangnall, but J. Milburn equalised from a penalty just after the interval.—Reuter's Special.

SCOTTISH ASSOCIATION CUP

Results Of First Round Matches

LONDON, January 20.
The following are results of the matches played for the Scottish Association Cup First Round:—
Queen of South 5; Ardnamurchan City 2.
Alloa 4; Dundee United 2.
St. Johnstone 3; East Fife 1.
Pennyquick 2; St. Mirren 2.
Nithsdale 0; East Stirling 2.
Motherwell 4; Gala Fairy Dean 0.

England Beat Wales

A Thoroughly Deserved Win Against Poor Side

England's Backing Up Of Halves Was Always Superior To Welshmen's

(Special Cable)
LONDON, Jan. 20.
At Cardiff to-day, in the match under Rugby Union Rules, England beat Wales by nine points to nil.

Gloriously sunny weather prevailed, and the attendance numbered 50,000.
After a scrambling play, England scored in the 20th minute. Gerrard barged through the centre and gave to Melk who scored a try, which was unconverted. Warr then finished the round of passing with a try in the 30th minute, Melk failing to convert. Cliff Jones was prominent, making clever a break-through for Wales, but Davey kicked too hard and lost the race for a touchdown.

Then J. Evans missed from a penalty from a favourable position. At half-time England led by six points to nil.
In the sixth minute after resumption Elliott cut through to left and gave to Melk who scored a try from the corner, but failed to convert. The Welsh forwards made a couple of exhilarating rushes, from the second of which Owen Smith made a daring pickup and kick to touch. Welshmen concentrated on defence, and the game became roughish; Welsh forward deliberately punched Gregory on the face after the tackle.

England continued to rule scrums, while backing up of the halves was always superior to Welshmen's England thoroughly deserved their win against a poor side.

REPLACEMENTS.
In the Wales team Howells (Llanelli) replaced Jenkins; Cliff Jones played scrum-half; D. Evans stand-off. In England team, Warr (Oxford) Red (Army) and Wright (Metropolitan Police) replaced Booth, Kendrew and Webb.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL MATCHES

Aston Villa Beats Liverpool

LONDON, Jan. 20.
The following are results of the Football League matches played in the League to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION.
Birmingham 0; Middlesbrough 0.
Chelsea 5; Sheffield 0.
Derby County 1; New Castle 1.
Leeds 1; Huddersfield 1.
Leeds 1; Huddersfield 1.
Liverpool 2; Aston Villa 3.
Manchester City 2; Arsenal 1.
Preston 1; Grimsby 2.
Sheffield Wednesday 0; Everton 0.
Sunderland 3; Wolverhampton 3.
Tottenham 0; Leicester City 1.
West Bromwich 0; Blackburn 1.

SECOND DIVISION.
Bolton 3; Manchester United 1.
Bradford City 3; Bradford 0.
Brentford 3; Plymouth 0.
Burnley 4; West Ham 2.
Lincoln 1; Bury 2.
Millwall 2; Hull 0.

THIRD DIVISION.
Aldershot 3; Newport 2.
Brighton 1; Norwich 1.
Bristol Rovers 4; Coventry 1.
Cardiff 4; Bournemouth 2.
Clapton Orient 5; Southend 2.
Crystal Palace 0; Reading 0.
Exeter 2; Charlton 0.
Gillingham 3; Watford 3.
Luton 4; Queen's Park Rangers 2.
Northampton 1; Torquay 1.
Swindon 4; Bristol City 2.

FOURTH DIVISION.
(Northern Section).
Accrington 1; Rochdale 3.
Crewe 2; Stockport 2.
Darlington 0; Barnsley 4.
Gateshead 1; Tranmere 2.
Halifax 5; Chesterfield 0.
New Brighton 2; Carlisle 1.
Rotherham 1; Barrow 1.
Southport 3; Mansfield 3.
Walsall 2; Doncaster 0.
Wrexham 3; Hartlepool 1.
York 3; Chester 2.—Reuter's Special.

AUSTRALIAN TENNIS CHAMPIONS IN TRICHY

(From Our Correspondent).

TRICHINOPOLY, Jan. 18.
Last evening Trichy City Club had a record gathering of Tennis fans to witness the most Australian Tennis Champions Exhibition matches.

Four matches were played, three doubles and one singles. The singles was played between Ford and Stephens with the result that Stephens beat Ford 6/2, 6/3.

In the doubles the first match was between Ford and partner and Rajagopal and Dick Pears of S. I. Ry. Dick Pears was in his best form and the fault of his partner led the opponents to annex the game. The result is as under:—
Ford and his partner beat V. R. Rajagopal and Dick Pears of S. I. Ry. 6/4, 6/9.

SECOND MATCH.
The second match was between Stephens and Davis (L. A.) and Ramchandra Rao and V Ramani of Golli. This was a poor game but liveliness was added to it by Mr. Ramani by adopting court craft, occasionally. Result: guests beat Indian team 6/3, 6/4.

THIRD MATCH.
The last was between two pairs of Australians. Only one set was played. Result: Ford & Jacobbe beat Davis & Stephens. The guests were presented with a silver cup.

Mr. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar, Editor of the "Hindu," Madras, who had been ailing and was confined to bed since Tuesday last, is much better now.

Sir Shammugham Chetty accompanied by Lady Shammugham Chetty left Madras for Delhi on Friday morning by the Grand Trunk Express.



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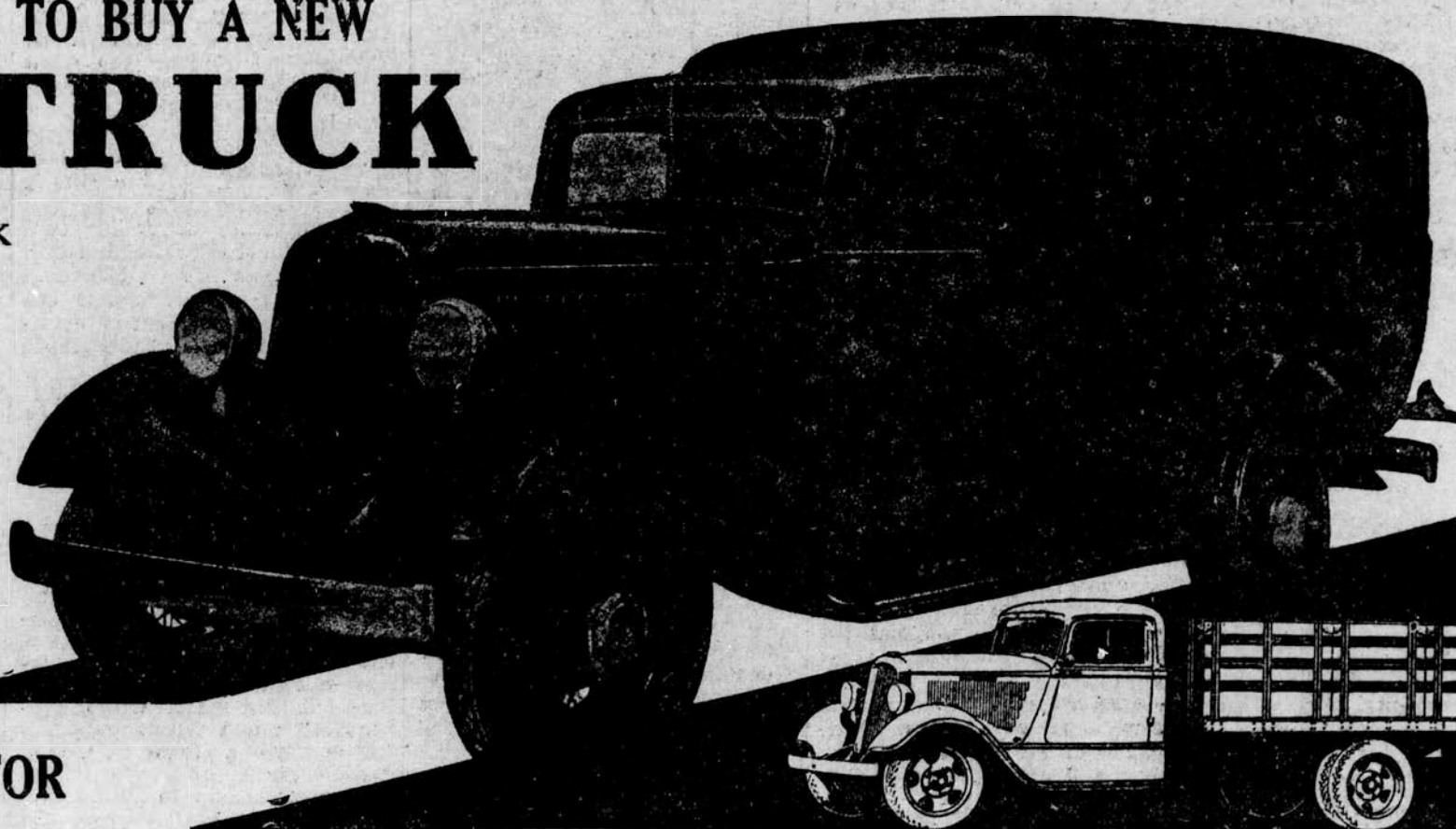
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Prof. Batley's Ideal Of Bombay-Still-To-Be

"Brighter More Healthful And Harmonious Working Places, Schools Where Commonsense And General Knowledge Are Co-Eval With Three R's, & More Space For Recreation At Back Bay"

In the first of the "Bombay Looks Ahead" series of lectures arranged at Nagpada Neighbourhood House, Prof. Claude Batley delivered the first lecture on "The Necessity for City Planning," on Saturday evening. Mr. Shivadasani, Municipal Deputy Commissioner, Bombay Improvement Trust presided.

IMPORTANCE OF ARCHITECTURE

In the course of his speech the learned Professor touched on the importance of Architecture in City Planning and characterised the former as a vital Social Art. Tracing the course of the history of the Island of Bombay bequeathed to the East India Company in 1668 by Charles II for a consideration of 7½ lakhs rupees at 6 per cent to the present colossal position as the premier Industrial City in India, the lecturer touched upon numerous aspects of Modern City Life and made a vigorous plea for the better utilisation of the genius of the Architect by the city authorities in their programmes of development of this historic city.

Another passionate appeal immediately followed the first, namely the appeal to the authorities to stop the mercenary policy of "farming out the great city, especially the sea fronts for building sites," and wanted "the Marine Parade" to be made a great sea-front for the whole of Bombay to enjoy the splendid panorama thereof.

To my mind environment is every bit as important as heredity and, if this is true, city planning and house building control are every bit as important as eugenics and birth control, of which we hear so much to-day.

I have already alluded to the fact, as the human being, although composed of many members is yet a unit, not only endowed with these several members but also with character and other almost indefinable attributes, so the city has not only its various well defined parts but also a no less definite, although may be, a less easily defined, character and attributes.

The members or parts, of these corporate city unit, are, for instance, the centres of civic administrative control, the Municipal Buildings, the Town Hall, the Ward Offices and Police Stations, then the various residential and Recreative centres, generally towards the west or setting sun, to which the citizens retire to be refreshed and revitalized for their next day's work, near these are the Marketing and Shopping areas, so necessary to keep us fit; further afield and generally towards the east, or the setting, are the working centres whether banks, offices, or factories, where the daily work goes on, and the grit and character are developed which make us men; other important centres are those connected with transport, the great docks and railway termini, on which all of us depend for more than we sometimes realise for our daily bread. All these centres are bound together by passages, or corridors, that we call roads, along which travel with, preferably, the minimum loss of time, the trams and buses, the lorries and motor cars, the bullock carts and the pedestrians and, below which run such vital services as those connected with the water supply, sewerage disposal, electric cables, for lighting and power, gas and telephone mains.

FRAME TO THE PICTURE

For the purpose of co-relating all these factors and to form an organised unit and to inspire that unit with an interest, life and character of its own, the architect is very necessary; for just as his life work is concerned not merely with the decoration of our homes but, far more with so planning the house that it may be convenient as well as proportionate as beautiful, with as little waste of material, space and money as possible, so, if looked at from the right and logical standpoint the city should be as it were, a larger unit, with its different compartments connected together in such a way as to be at the same time, not only beautiful, but convenient and economical as well.

Perhaps it has never occurred to you that, what the frame is to the picture, the setting or environment is to a building, whether public or private. A street

may be a monotonous, dreary and tiring thing to walk along or a continually changing panorama of interesting buildings, with here and there a special point of interest or focal point as we call it, which urges you on, in order to see it and so, unconsciously, makes the distance seem shorter, rather than longer than it really is.

TRAFFIC JUNCTIONS.

Surely few of you have not been irritated at the delays that occur at points of traffic congestion, each a fault of not looking far enough ahead in the city's planning. Each such irritation renders you, and every one else who experiences it, less fit to meet the work ahead or less ready to take advantage of the well-earned rest at the close of the day's duties. For each individual it may seem a small thing but, in the bulk, it may, and does, subconsciously exert its harmful influence on character.

Again have you considered of the sum of human time and energy that are thus wasted, the amount of petrol spent, in all these stoppages and startings and delays, each bad traffic junction in a city like Bombay costs lives in the course of a year which would be far better spent in beautifying and improving the city or in reducing our rates and taxes. I saw no mention made of such ways and means in the Retirement Committee's report last year.

In looking ahead I try to make myself believe that all these delays will disappear and that our tempers will be thereby improved; the only people who may suffer being the many, more or less able-bodied, beggars to whom the delays afford another opportunity to harass or depress.

In looking forward therefore I wish to see brighter, more healthful and harmonious working places in the Bombay still-to-be and, if that is achieved, I believe I shall also see happier masters as well as happier and more co-operative workers.

I want to see ahead schools, where commonsense and general knowledge take their place side by side with the three R's, and in which the teachers are themselves so happy and healthy in body and mind, so that they may enthuse their pupils with a like optimism.

No job is harder or more inspiring than teaching; we should therefore choose our teachers at least as carefully as we choose our wives, for their influence on the rising generation is every bit as important.

I want to see the school buildings themselves so bright and cheerful, so orderly and restrained, that they teach, unconsciously their own lesson to the children who attend them; I also want to see them surrounded by gardens and pleasant playgrounds rather than tucked in busy thoroughfares, between shops and, even, brothels.

BACK BAY PLAN.

Then, as regards recreation, we have a splendid opportunity in the recent Back Bay Reclamation, we have, I suppose someone has paid for it, a wonderfully good lay-out planned by an eminent English Town-planner, Mr. Davidge, but I very much doubt whether he has been consulted on what seemed to most of us senseless modification of that beautiful plan. We should rise, as one man, and protest against the slightest of such alterations. I am given to understand that these consist in the reducing of the size of the plots, the width of the roads and variations in the position of the open spaces. It would be better to leave the whole area open and vacant as a great recreation ground than to run the danger of creating a new congested area thereon.

At least the front of the Marine Parade from Colaba to Chowpaty should be a great wide sea front, with recessed lawns on its east side, rides, drives and a promenade, so that all may realise at last that Bombay is again by the sea.

BANDSTANDS AND FIERS.

Along its length should be designed bandstands, piers and swimming baths, as well as hotels, hostels and boarding houses, so that the whole of Bombay may

enjoy the opportunity that has cost us and our fathers so much, remembering that the happiness of the citizens of Bombay is of far greater value and a far bigger asset than any ground rents obtained by farming out the building plots along the sea front.

Here are a few then of the possibilities which to some of us appear to be absolute necessities of city planning; there are a thousand and one others, that will occur to any intelligent person who sits down and concentrates on the subject.

For the blame cannot be, as it is so often on the Government and Municipalities, for more and more the people of this country and this our city are gaining power to initiate legislation and modify the bye-laws governing such developments by the weight of public opinion. Sufficient seriousness is not yet exercised in helping by your votes to send the really best men to make your laws and regulations.

SPIRIT OF ATHENS.

We require men of the spirit that dominated Athens, in its golden days when in order to get the franchise the citizens had to subscribe to the following oath:

"We will never bring disgrace to this our city by any act of dishonesty or cowardice, nor ever desert our suffering comrades in the ranks; we will fight for the ideals and sacred things of the city both alone and with many we will reverse and obey the city's laws and do our best to incite a like respect in those above us, who are prone to annul or set them at naught; we will strive, unceasingly, to quicken the public's use of civic thought; thus, in all these ways we will transmit this city, not only not less but greater, better and more beautiful than it was transmitted to us."

PRESIDENT'S TRIBUTE TO PROF. BATLEY.

The President paid a tribute to the efforts of Prof. Batley whom he characterised as 'an experienced Architect who had literally watched this city growing all through the last 20 years' and thanked Dr. Clifford Mansard for arranging the series of lectures.

"I have heard many taking a gloomy view of the future of Bombay. They say that Bombay is going down; but I am not one of those who take that pessimistic view. I cannot think that, this big historic city with its large-scale industries, with its culture, will ever decline in any aspect for which it has been noted," said the President.

SLOW PROCESS.

The speaker explained how development was a rather slow process—"almost a speculative proposition spread over a long term of years" but still, he claimed for the City Improvement Trust great achievements. Quoting from the Budget speech of the Chairman of the Improvements Committee for 1933-34, the speaker said:—"Memories are short, and it requires an effort to reconstitute the Bombay of 1898 when the Improvement Trust was first created. At that time Bombay was a plague-stricken city, and almost every year there used to be an outbreak of plague causing the loss of many valuable lives. The achievements of the Trust, the speaker said, were the following in facts and figures:—

IMPROVEMENT TRUST'S ACHIEVEMENTS.

"Acquired 2449 acres of land at 945 crores; demolished 33,693 congested insanitary tenements; filled in 1332 acres of lowlying lands; constructed 61 miles of road at cost of Rs. 230 lakhs; constructed 10,074 rooms and shops etc., at cost of 148 lakhs including value of land, now valued at 30 crores; disposed of 24 lakhs sq. yards of land valued at Rs. 632 lakhs on which 19,300 residential tenements and factories, cattle stables etc. built for the housing of Bombay City Police 3476 tenements at a cost of 110 lakhs yielding Rs. 6 3/4 lakhs revenue; provided about 14 lakhs square yards of land for play-ground; planted over 11,700 flowering and other trees; quarried 5 lakhs brass of solid rock and constructed or acquired land for construction of 1244 rooms used as Mill Company's Chawls."

DECLINE IN CITY'S MORTALITY
There were solid achievements, continued the speaker, and further quoted figures regarding the mortality of the city, which from '58 per 1000 in 1897 has come down to 21 per 1000 in 1930. For Trust chawls and semi-permanent sheds the mortality which in the year 1912 was 36.33 per 1000 was '7.12 per 1000 in 1924' and now about 7 per 1000.

"There can be no two opinions about the beneficial activities of the Trust," but the speaker added that at the time of the present depression, 'no City Father could think of huge schemes when the

PROFITEERING MUST STOP

Hardikar Warns Swadeshi Dealers And Manufacturers

(From Our Correspondent)
BANGALORE Jan. 17.

(By Mail.)
There was a meeting organised by all the Swadeshi dealers of this city to meet Dr. N. S. Hardikar of the Seva Dal and ask him several questions pertaining to Swadeshi and the solution of Swadeshi problem. The Doctor answered all their questions. In the evening yesterday a Volunteer rally was organised in honour of the visit of the Doctor to this city after a lapse of four years. It was represented by the National High School and the Bala Bhima Vyayamashala Volunteers, who were in co-operation during Mahatma's stay in this city. After all the demonstrations were over, the Doctor told the big audience that Mahatma was very much pleased with their work. Sri T. T. Sharma, Editor of "Viswakarnataka," also spoke introducing the Doctor to the audience.

Then the Doctor rose amidst cheers and spoke for one hour laying stress on Swadeshi in general and Khadi in particular. He warned all the Swadeshi dealers and manufacturers who were deceiving the public with spurious things. Even many manufacturers of soaps and toilet articles with a spirit of profiteering, were producing things, which contained all foreign ingredients except labour. They should try to be more honest, remembering their country's cause first. He asked the audience to turn their attention to histories of the countries that had fought and are still fighting for freedom and encourage Swadeshi. Otherwise posterity would hold them responsible for the delay in the achievement of freedom from slavery. Emulate the example of the Queen and King George who advised their subjects to prefer Remington Typewriters to Underwood Typewriters, British goods to foreign goods. He warned the Swadeshi dealers that unless they gave up their profiteering spirit, they would not be allowed to rest in peace.

Mahatma is expected to pass through this city on his way to North Karnataka from Tamilnadu, and rest for a day here.

"HOME" FOR DISCHARGED PRISONERS

RAJAHMUNDRY, Jan. 17.

Sir Archibald Campbell performed the pleasant function of opening the "Sir Krishnan Nair's Home" for Discharged Prisoners yesterday afternoon.

In declaring the "Home" open Sir Archibald Campbell said the importance of turning them into useful citizens could hardly be over-rated. The most trying and difficult time in a prisoner's life was not when he goes into the prison cell but when he gets out of it. Unless society takes him into its fold and helps him to earn a decent and honest livelihood it would only be driving him again into the prison.—A.P.

There was a serious accident at Lucknow Sugar Works resulting in the death of two and serious injuries to the third person. It is reported that the bolt of a vacuum pan containing boiling sugar became loose and dropped off thereby spilling the liquid and burning three persons, two of whom died of burns.—A. P.

taxes were pressing on the people."

The president while appreciating the advice of professor Batley, regarding his plea for a better place for Architecture in the City planning, said that the Trust had consulted architects and claimed for the Trust 'Some of the finest buildings in Bombay.'

The speaker then drew a picture of Bombay before 1898 and contrasted with what the city is to-day, and asked the public to estimate the work of the Improvement Trust accordingly. He said that it had not only improved thoroughfares but has beautified the city too by harmonising the contours of buildings, an example of which fact could be realised by visiting the buildings, along Sandhurst Road near Chowpaty. The speaker said that the Trust followed definite rules of art, structure and plans, but wanted the citizens to co-operate with the authorities in making the city clean and beautiful.

The president concluded by paying a tribute to the good work of Prof. Batley and Dr. Mansard in organising such lectures to educate the citizens regarding a 'better, cleaner, and healthier city.'

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BOMBAY, MONDAY, JANUARY 22, 1934

RUN TO THE RESCUE

It is an appalling tale of destruction that comes from Bihar. Till Saturday it was expected that the death toll would be only about two or three thousands and that the total loss of property would amount to a few lakhs. But it now appears from a message from Babu Rajendra Prasad that the death toll is anything between 10,000 and 20,000 and that fresh serious shocks were experienced on Friday night in Monghyr and other places. If the report is true that in Monghyr alone 10,000 souls perished, the total death toll must be staggering. The latest reports also show that the loss of property may be estimated at several crores of rupees. While thousands have perished, many more, it is obvious, are now in a terrible plight, being either injured or starving. They have lost their all. If there is any roof left that they can call their own, they dare not shelter themselves under it as it may have been damaged and might collapse at any time. They have therefore to live in the open and the plight of those without adequate clothing is made more pitiable by the cold wave that is spreading all over the country. That is not the worst. Many wells are said to have gone quite dry and clean drinking water is scarce. If bad water brings in any epidemic, the consequences would be terrible indeed.

An All-India Concern

It is some consolation to learn that relief work has already begun. But the destruction of life and property is on such a vast scale that mere local resources are utterly inadequate for the needed relief. The whole problem of relief should be made an All-India concern and the Government and the public should co-operate in the task. We earnestly hope the appeals issued by the Viceroy, Babu Rajendra Prasad and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and in Bombay by Mrs. Naidu and Mr. Nariman will meet with prompt and generous response. It is well that the Viceroy has already started a relief fund and he and Lady Willingdon have for the present contributed Rs. 5,000 to it. Their Majesties the King and Queen have together contributed £150 and it is encouraging to note that even France has come to the rescue with a handsome contribution of 1,000 sterling from the Union of International Secours. It is much to be hoped that all high salaried Government servants in India will follow the Viceroy's lead by contributing at least ten per cent of their month's salary and allowances. Having taken for years much higher salaries than the country can afford to pay, they ought on occasions like the present give something for the relief of the destitute. The same should be done by the Princes, who take from their subjects far

more than the latter can afford to pay and many of whom spend thousands on their own trivial pursuits. The Government of India and the Government of Bihar should contribute to the relief work all that they can spare by practising the strictest economy in other departments and otherwise. In addition to granting financial help Government can do a great deal by lending for relief work the services of a good number of men likely to be helpful in such work and willing to co-operate earnestly with non-official workers. The work of relief and reconstruction cannot be left to the discretion of local officialdom, but the Government of India, in consultation with the Government of Bihar, must organise a special agency for the purpose which should work in co-operation with local non-officials as well as officials.

Duty of Congressmen

It is, however, not proper for the public to rely wholly or mostly on Government or Government servants in such matters. They must get on with their relief work with such co-operation as they can get from Government. It is good news that at various places in the country public relief funds have already been started by responsible bodies. The Mayor of Bombay has called a citizens' meeting on Tuesday and we feel sure that the meeting will appoint a strong and representative committee to collect funds. In all national calamities in the past anywhere in the country, Bombay has taken a most creditable part in sending to the stricken parts men and money for relief work. And we feel confident that the city will once again vindicate its fair reputation. We share the hope expressed by Mrs. Naidu and Mr. Nariman that the well-known charity trusts like those of the Wadia, the Tata and the many merchants and trade associations in the city will give a good lead by promptly announcing their generous donations. The brunt of the work of organising relief directly or indirectly will naturally fall on Congress workers. They have often distinguished themselves in such work during the last several years and the people in distress have also learnt to look to Congress leaders for real succour. Bihar, under Rajendra Babu's lead, has in the past, acquitted itself nobly in various Congress activities. It is proper, therefore that when that province is in distress, Congress workers in other provinces should give a good part of their time and energy to its relief. As Pandit Jawaharlal says the call of suffering countrymen must be answered. Congress workers are numerous enough to spare a pretty large number in every province to work for Bihar in its hour of need.

World Depression

Those who wish to read a clear, concise, but critical book on the problem of the world-wide economic depression with special reference to India, cannot do better than turn to the recently published book, entitled "World Depression," by Prof. K.T. Shah, and published by the National Literature Publishing Company, Madras. Professor Shah, who has already written several standard works on varied aspects of Indian Economics, needs no introduction in this country. The present book is the outcome of three lectures delivered by him early last year under the auspices of the Madan Memorial Fund, Bombay. To these he has added the substance of two lectures delivered by him under the auspices of the Gokhale Institute of Economics and Politics, Poona, in August and two more under the joint auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood and the Bombay Swadeshi League in the September following.

The book deals with the subject of world depression in about 275 pages in a comprehensive and scholarly way, as is only to be expected from one of Prof. Shah's

erudition. It is also fairly up-to-date, containing, as it does, a chapter on the "American Crisis" and another on the "World Economic Conference." The most illuminating chapters are the second and the third, which deal in about 150 pages, with the causes of the depression and the various remedies that have been tried or proposed. If, in spite of the many remedies recommended by expert economists, the author feels that "the situation remains still one of unrelieved gloom except, perhaps, in the United States," it is because he feels that the remedies so far tried are of the nature of minor "make-shifts and specific palliatives." For an effective and permanent cure he suggests a comprehensive and radical "planned economy," regulating both world production and world distribution, on more or less Socialist lines. We must, he says, "abolish private property and discontinue the principle of inheritance by children from their parents of material wealth," and also "discard our ideal of the individual sovereign State." This is a conclusion which no one who faces the issues clearly can avoid.

Jinnah, Come Back.

The speech that Mr. Jinnah delivered on Saturday at the Muslim Students' Union is, we like to think, full of significance. He rightly condemned the White Pa-

per and regarded it as a dangerous evil. But he is not quite sure as to how it is to be effectively rejected for the country was stricken with various schools

Our London Letter

PARLIAMENTARISM
IN THE MELTING
POT: MASS RULE
A MYTH

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, (By Air Mail), January 13.
The Parliamentary life will open this year with four by-elections. These by-elections will be more of a fight inside the Tory camp than inside the country. Three of them have been created by the Government itself which has conferred office or Peerages upon its faithful followers. Naturally the recipients of such gifts are Tories coming from the Tory headquarters and as such, the by-elections will not cause much anxiety to the Government in retaining the three seats for itself. However, each one of these seats is causing considerable anxiety to Mr. Baldwin and the official Conservative Committees in each area which continue to look upon Tory support for the existing National Government under MacDonald as a necessary loyalty. The Diehard Tories in the camp consider that during the period of crisis the National combination was formed for a political purpose which has been realised and the results definitely obtained. They also share the general view that at the same time there were certain inevitable personal elements in the combination, namely, that MacDonald and his faithful followers decided to swallow their principles in order to look after their own career. This section thinks that the National duty having been performed, the national pledge given at the election no longer exists and time has arrived to liquidate the personal element by letting the few Labourites and Simonites, who have no political principles left in them, to their own fate. This section is anxious to give to the country immediately a pure Tory Government putting into operation modern Tory principles, which, of course, include firm rule in India and in the Colonies. Hence already a good deal of under-surface squabbling is going on in the Tory camp in regard to the selection of the candidates, whether they shall be Baldwinites or anti-Baldwin Tories.

University Election.
In view of the European situation and the discounting of British prestige in Continental politics, the general feeling is still in favour of a united National Government in Britain and consequently the Tory candidates would be by the Government candidates. This gives a certain section of the Tory papers an opportunity to create another scare of the Labour candidates winning the seats if an out and out Tory policy is not fought for. The by-election for the Scottish Universities is created by the death of a liberal M.P., Mr. D.M. Cowan, and is, therefore, not under Government calculations. This might give a chance to Simonite Liberals to put forward their claim, at the time of the selection of the candidate, for a reward for further anti-Liberal services that Sir John Simon has been of late rendering to the Government. These University seats are not very zealously controlled or guarded by Party machines and they are fought more upon the personalities of the candidates than by Parties. The result of a University election carries no weight because it is not any expression of the popular will one way or the other and

(Continued on page 7)

of thought holding conflicting views. Let us assure Mr. Jinnah that he need not regret that he cannot see the light yet. He has seen the problem. And, in a way, he has seen a solution also. While he pleads for unity he rightly refuses to wait till every single individual in the country is found on one single platform. He, therefore, wants "a sufficient body of opinion from all the scattered political groups and to make a united effort to put an end to the stalemate with regard to our domestic and internal affairs." Here is Mr. Jinnah's opportunity to serve the Motherland. He must respond to his own appeal, he must forget his immediate past and recall the days when he was considered to be the Ambassador of Hindu-Muslim Unity. We assure him that he is in the dark not because there is no light but because he hesitates to face it. With courage and boldness Mr. Jinnah can bring about very substantial national unity. That is where his duty—as also his opportunity—lies. As to the rest, the leader is there, if only others enable him to speak and act for them.

ALL-INDIA WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

The eighth session of the All-India Women's Conference was opened on the 27th of December, 1933, at Calcutta. Delegates from most of the provinces of India were present. Lady Abdul Qadir of the Punjab presided over the Conference. The opening session was confined only to a series of welcome addresses given by the Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University, the City Mayor, Prof. Kadhakrishna of Andhra University and the other prominent men and women. (Men are allowed to attend the Conference only on the first day).

BEAUTY & COLOUR

Before going into the details of the work done by the Conference, let us look at some of the women—as they enter the Town Hall on the opening day. There she is—sitting on the raised dais—almost in the centre, dressed in spotless white, looking so sad and so sublime! She is the Maharani of Mayurbhanj, the Chairwoman of the Reception Committee. She is the daughter of the great Keshav Chandra Sen—and she looks it too! Rajkumari Amritkaur, the former Chairwoman of the Standing Committee of the Conference. She is the lady in blue. She, as all the delegates know, is one of the cleverest members of the Conference. She seems quite busy with her own thoughts. Then there enters Rani Laksh-

(By VINODINEE NEELKANTH).

mibal Rajwade (better known to Bombay people as Dr. Miss Nagutal Joshi). So dignified and so charming she is in her lovely saffron coloured saree. She looks a bit worried, but manages to give her sweet smile to everyone. It is with some difficulty that one takes one's eyes off her. Then there is Mrs. Naidu; everybody is glad to have her at the Conference. She seems as active as ever. She is looking at the delegates, and recognising so many of them, she is smiling at them.

Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddi is sitting on the platform—she, of course, is the one in the orange saree—it seems to be her favourite colour. She looks as sincere and ardent for "the cause of womanhood" as she is. And Mrs. Causins herself! One of the founders of the Conference—just out of prison; but isn't she looking over with enthusiasm. She had received a message from Kamladevi—oh how we all miss Kamladevi! Her message only helps in making us realize her absence all the more acutely.

A SAD FEATURE

Then one feels dazed. So many ladies—such beautiful faces, variety of dresses, and what a wonderful taste for colours! But one feels so sad at seeing some delegates and visitors dressed in foreign sarces. We

Some Impressions Of Calcutta Session

expect something better here, for don't they call themselves the "cream of Indian Womanhood" or something of the sort?

But it was no doubt a wonderful gathering. Women from North, South, East and West; young and old; married, unmarried, widowed, Hindus, Muhammadans, Parsis, Christians—all different, and yet all one! They do seem so engrossed in the cause of women, that they have quite forgotten the differences of caste, creed, race, religion, etc., and colour too! For the European and the American ladies, too, have joined hands with us. They all seem to be conscious of only one thing—womanhood. The two Harijan delegates from the Central Provinces, too, have been given a very warm welcome. The report of the work of the Conference and its branches done during the year was read by the Organizing Secretary. It gave us a very good idea of the real solid work done by the Conference during the whole year. As usual, there were telegraphic messages wishing the Conference good luck. But there was a sweet message from Mahatma Gandhi, too, which made us feel so proud and so happy and somehow so safe and secure! We felt we were alright—if you understand what I mean by it.

BIRTH-CONTROL

With the second day, the real (Continued on Page 7)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

THE CITY OF IT

Sometime ago Lord Willingdon, in one of his Calcutta speeches, hinted at new measures about to be taken in the fight against terrorism. And within a fortnight the authorities at Calcutta issued ukases practically cutting the town off from the rest of the world and imprisoning the young Hindu inhabitants of the town into their houses. These orders seem to possess the approval of the Government of India: that is the only meaning of Sir Harry Haig's statement to Associated Press. What is much more unfortunate is the eagerness with which he denied suggestions of "settlement with the Terrorists." Further repressive measures may plausibly be regarded as "a still more effective action against Terrorism." But they cannot constitute a permanent cure of it. On the other hand, they foster bitterness all the more acutely and extensively. It is a pity that instead of conciliation authority should resort to the punishing of innocent persons.

A FOOLISH BAN.

In reply to a question in the C.P. Legislative Council Mr. Raghavendra Rao, the Home Member, has stated that Government servants were prohibited from participating in their official capacity at meetings and functions connected with Gandhi's recent tour in the province and also from paying any contribution to Gandhi in this connection. The reply was, perhaps, a cautious way of stating that the Government servants in the provinces were ordered practically to boycott Gandhi's tour. We have reason to believe, however, that several Government servants secretly broke the spirit, if not the letter, of the order. In any case the people of the province received Gandhi in a manner that Kings might envy, and the Government only look foolish in isolating itself from the public welcome to Gandhi, or support to a movement which a statesman like General Smuts characterised as the greatest social reform movement of our times.

TRAVANCORE'S EXAMPLE

The Travancore Government deserves to be congratulated on giving effect promptly to some of the recommendations of the Temple Entry Committee. The Government has for the present declared that all public roads, tanks and wells that are maintained from general public funds shall be open to people of all classes including Harijans. In respect of wells, therefore, Travancore, has gone a step further than Mysore, where public wells in some villages are not yet open to Harijans. Special credit is also due to Travancore for the reason that the State people are among the most orthodox in the country. We trust Gandhi will soon throw open State temples, too, to Harijans as States like Andhra and Kolhapur have already done. We also share Gandhi's hope that

the people of Travancore will follow the Government's lead and help to abolish all discrimination against Harijans.

IS THIS JUSTICE?

Sometime ago an Indian canten manager died as a result of gun-shot injury in Dalhousie and a British soldier was arrested and tried on a charge of having murdered him. According to the dying declaration of the manager, the accused shot him because he was refused drink on credit. It is on record that the accused owed money to the canten, that he had arguments about it with the manager. It is also on record that the gun of which the accused was in unlicensed possession could not go off without the trigger being pulled. A jury, composed entirely of Europeans, however, came to the conclusion that the accused was guilty neither of murder nor even of manslaughter through a rash and negligent act. The Judge acquitted the accused stating that he had "no reason to differ" from the verdict. To us it appears to be a case of grave miscarriage of justice. It is more, the way in which the accused was let off raises a graver issue in its racial aspect. Europeans demand the right to be tried in India by an exclusively European jury, one of the excuse being that they cannot expect justice from Indians. Apart from the impudence of it, the question is whether the present system does not deny justice to unfortunate Indian sufferers.

A MATTER FOR ENQUIRY

Disquieting reports come from Dharwar about the treatment of juvenile prisoners, particularly of the local Borsal School. It is said that the boys there are given excessively hard work of a penal rather than educative character. As the terms of detention of these juvenile prisoners are generally long, so as to help them in being trained for some remunerative profession, it is harsh and unjust to exact penal work from them during these long periods. A correspondent writing to us alleges that political juveniles are sometimes treated with undue severity. He alleges how on the King's birthday some of them, who refused, when asked, to salute the Union Jack were given separate cells and grinding work and how the supposed ring-leaders were given fifteen stripes each. These reports, if true, are serious and call for a searching inquiry, particularly from the local Jail Committee.

SELF-STULTIFYING

Lala Shriram of Delhi is a staunch Hindusabite, but he is sensible enough to realise that the Mahasabha is only "stultifying itself in the eyes of the world by making futile attempts to secure

redress at the hands of outside agencies after having recently made an offer of co-operation to the Government." We wonder, however, if the proposed delegation to Europe will be of any representative character as both Pandit Malaviya and Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, who are believed to join the delegation, have repudiated any connection with it. We endorse Lala Shriram's suggestion that it is a far more honourable thing for the Mahasabha "to make a fresh attempt to come to some sort of compromise." But we doubt if the advice will be heeded by narrow-minded Hindusabites like Bhai Parmanand.

Press Views

Worse Than The Disease

Strange as have been some of the methods employed by the Government of Bengal for the suppression of terrorist activities, and indefensible to a degree as we must add, the latest news from Chittagong shows that they are capable of the use of still stronger and still stranger means to achieve their end, which is also the end of all law-abiding citizens. We doubt, however, whether such unheard of restraints on the elementary freedom of men most of whom must be innocent, will achieve the purpose. We shall not be surprised if they would only exasperate and produce more secret sympathy for the terrorists than the Government believe to exist in Hindu minds the presidency of Bengal. While remedial measures to stop a ghastly evil are necessary and welcome, it is easy for them to be so drastic and so unreasonable as to prove worse than the disease they are intended to cure—"Leader."

Suicidal Orthodoxy

The zeal of the orthodox Hindus for perpetuating the gulf between the Harijans and the class Hindus, which has on two recent occasions manifested itself in rowdism and lathi display, does little credit to the cause they espouse. If these are their sole arguments in defence of their lost cause, we doubt if they can have even the indulgence, leave aside the support, of civilized people. It would be wise of them to surrender their prejudices to the force of all irresistible public opinion and as Pandit Neki Ram Sharma appropriately said, do with grace to-day, that which under the compelling force of circumstances they will have to do to-morrow. They are highly mistaken if they feel that by indulging in these futile demonstrations they are serving either their faith or their community. If anything they are disgracing the very culture which they ostensi-

Cete-a-Cete

Slight tremors were experienced all over India the other day as a result of the announcement that His Excellency the Viceroy had contributed towards his Earthquake Relief Fund a sum of Rs. 5,000.

Details have not yet begun to come in. It is, therefore, not possible to give any estimate of the damage suffered by, for instance, the Heaven-born services. But nothing serious is feared because of their elemental affinity with the earthquake.

Great sympathy, however, must be felt, in anticipation, for the trials of the newly honoured. They have already had their fill of thrills on January 1 if not on the night of December 31.

Another—and an India-wide—thrill has travelled all the way from Italy. Its source is Mr. Subhash Chandra Bose who has hailed Signor Mussolini.

It is not known what has impressed him most in Il Duce programme—castor oil or something else. But an unconfirmed rumour has it that when Jawaharlal's statement declaring for communism as an alternative to Fascism reached St. Bose he decided that it was time for him to announce his preference for Fascism.

Emperor Fu-yi has ascended the Manchukuo throne, obeying "the command from Heaven."

This explains, also, that the suffering of the rest of China are due to her defiance of "Heaven."

A reference to America by Comrade Molotov has been interpreted, according to the "Daily Express" of London, "as a pious hope that America would assist Russia by some means in a war with Japan."

The word should be "impious." For Russia is devilishly irreligious and its war will be with "Heaven."

Kipling has suggested for a simple toast to the Empire: "Our Empire: her peace; her power; her security." To complete the toast we would suggest the addition of "bless it."

Steps, we learn, may be taken to secure the official adoption of this form of words—not our suggested addition—as a toast to the Empire "for all occasions when the toast is appropriate."

Another addition occurs to us. But sh—sh—

Says the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda "Dadabhai founded the tree school of Indian Economics and the Indian world of his time was dominated by the three well-known, D's, Dadabhai, Digby and Dutt."

Good thing they are no more. Otherwise who knows they might not have felt inclined to apply conclusions which "are accepted as true" to Administration Reports of Indian States?

It is most unfair on the part of the Hon. Mr. E. Raghavendra Rao, we mean his ban prohibiting C. P. officials from attending functions or contributing to funds in connection with Gandhi's forthcoming tour.

It is selfishness on his part to do so. He knows very well that contact with Gandhi and his movements sometimes leads, through rapid transitions, to Home Membership. Why then should he deny others sporting opportunities of high preferment?

Apologies of the "still more effective action against Terrorism." Sir Harry Haig has given the assurance that "the Government of India and the Government of Bengal were in complete agreement with the policy to be pursued."

The only trouble, however, is that the policy itself is not, unfortunately, in complete agreement with the main objective.

Grandma: Well, Richard, what was the score?

Richard (making due allowance for grandma's lack of technical knowledge)—Nothing to nothing.

Grandma—Oh, then you needn't have played at all.

bly desire to protect.—"National Call."

Crime An Illness

Colonel F. A. Barker, the Inspector-General of Prisons in the Punjab says that crime is an illness no longer an end in itself. This coming from a prison lord is significant, but he goes further. He expresses the opinion that "the crime of yesterday may become the virtue of to-morrow." If these are "Modern Views on Crime"—this was the subject he was lecturing on before the Amritsar Rotary Club—we wish only to say that action lags a great deal behind the views. But when did it not?—"Forward."

Readers' Views

AN AFGHAN'S APPEAL TO HIS COUNTRYMEN

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"
Sir—I believe my brother Afghans, especially the Consul-General and the Consuls of the Royal Afghan Government stationed in India, have heard about the heart-rending events, namely, the earthquake which swept recently over Bihar, Orissa and the U.P. claiming a huge toll of human lives and rendering thousands of men, women and children homeless.

The tragedy of this event is so great that every human heart has been stricken with it, and even the European countries are extending their helping hand in this hour of India's misfortune.

India has always shown neighbourly regard and sympathy towards the people of Afghanistan in all their vicissitudes and it blames the latter, in common humanity not to be slow in giving a practical proof of their sympathy in return.

I will not dwell any further on this but commend to my countrymen the following lines of the great Persian Poet Shalikh Saadi. Like the limbs of a body are the human beings.

For, they are one in so far as the creation is concerned.

And when one limb is stricken with pain the others readily respond in sympathy.—Yours, etc.,

SARDAR ABDUL RAZZAQUE

KHAN,
Ex-Afghan Consul, Bombay,
and Consul-General, Meshhed (Persia).

Mahomed Manzil,
Dadar Main Road,
January 21.

H. O. H. FETE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"
Sir—Mrs. Babey Sabavala's letter in your paper requires a reply by way of an explanation to dispel what little doubt there might still remain in the minds of the public now as to what Government is likely to do in the near future. She anticipates that Government will close down some of the beds in their hospitals by way of retrenchment and at the expense of the poor and suffering who will consequently be deprived of such accommodation. There is no ground whatever, so far as I know, for this supposition and it would be quite inconsistent with the policy of Government as enunciated by the late Hon. Minister, Sir Rustum Vakil, in his speech when the Hospital Maintenance Fund Committee was formed. It is, perhaps, unknown to her that Government, for reasons of financial stringency only were obliged not only to close down certain beds but also to make a cut in the grant for diet and medicines. And expressly with the object of meeting the deficit in the diet and medicine grants or Government hospitals the Hospital Maintenance Fund Committee was appointed in 1931. It might be of interest to Mrs. Sabavala to learn that in the course of the last two years, Government have received for the Bombay Hospitals Rs. 86,517-2-0, which receipts were utilised in supplementing the diet and medicine grants and also for reopening 42 beds. As there still remain some beds to be reopened every effort is being made to collect monies in order to enable this to be done and it is surprising indeed that Mrs. Sabavala should anticipate the contrary. It is, however, to be hoped that the public at large will give the H. O. H. Fete the full measure of their support for by so doing only will they be helping to reopen the beds where they are most urgently required.—Yours, etc.,
ALWYN EZRA,
Hon. Secretary,
H. O. H. Fete.

PARLIAMENTARISM IN THE MELTING POT: MASS RULE A MYTH

(Continued from page 6.)

the votes are generally gathered from graduates who are scattered all over the country. The last Labour Government could easily have destroyed the University constituencies if it had put its heart into them, but as it itself was ambitious to draw into its Party several aspiring professors and lecturers at different universities, it failed to carry out such an obvious reform.

Mass Rule A Myth.

Several detached interesting events have happened during this week in Great Britain and on the Continent, which, though to all outward appearances are separate events, yet seem to revolve round the changing phase of Parliamentary constitutionalism. For a century the public has believed with a religious superstition that Parliaments are democratic machines through which masses of common people are able to rule their country.

Practical experience of life, however, has shown that effective power and control have always remained in the hands of a small selected class and that mass rule has been a myth. Everywhere the constitution appears to allow "freedom", provided that it is used by the people in such a manner as not to injure the class interest of the aristocracy of wealth, knowledge and power. There are hidden safeguards and pitfalls in all constitutions, which can be put into operation to destroy the power of the people whenever the latter threatens to attack the privileges of the vested class. In the British constitution, for instance, the House of Lords plays a big part though in theory it is supposed to have only a second rate power. It is instinctively felt by the various Governments of this country that a clash between the House of Commons and the House of Lords should be avoided and that if ever such a clash were allowed to develop it might create a revolutionary or civil war situation. Therefore, the House of Commons instinctively moderates its demands and frames all the Bills in such a manner as to avoid this clash, which I considered a supreme quality of statesmanship. Any acute quarrel between the two Houses is upon the Crown the tremendous responsibility of vetoing Bill and displeasing the Commons or of sanctioning a Bill and defying the Lords. British constitutionalists have, therefore, tried to save the Crown

from such a discomfiture and it is only by this process that the so-called constitutional monarchy is preserved as a harmless institution which always helps and never hinders. On the other hand, the Viceroy or the Governor-General in India, who is supported by an external force, does not mind taking up such an unpopular responsibility. Thus what the Viceroy for the Governor-General does in India in the exercise of the power of the Crown appears in Britain as a harmless, neutral, powerless constitutional monarchy. In any period of acute crisis, the same monarchical power in Great Britain can be supported or intimidated by the army or the navy lords. Thus the harmless looking power of constitutional monarchy may display and may actually use its latent powers on behalf of one side or the other, just as the head of the Government of India is always known to do.

Cripps' Warning.

With this ultimate factor in his mind, an accomplished lawyer with an analytical faculty like Sir Stafford Cripps blurted out in his speech at Nottingham on Saturday last that when the Labour Party come into power they must act rapidly and it would be necessary to deal with the House of Lords and the influence of the City of London. He went on: "There is no doubt that we shall have to overcome opposition from Buckingham Palace and other places as well." His speech caused a bit of a hullabaloo, and Fleet Street has made a play with what it terms Sir Stafford Cripps' "amazing indiscretion." Of course, as the myth of Parliamentary democracy is to be preserved in order to hoodwink the people, Sir Stafford has been crushed by overwhelming condemnation by Parliamentarians and ex-Parliamentarians of all Parties, the most prominent among whom are some of his Labour colleagues. One might hear something more about Sir Stafford and Buckingham Palace when Parliament opens next month and one must remain prepared to expect a recantation in the form of a personal explanation on the floor of the House of Commons from Sir Stafford. Of course, on Monday he found the wisdom of running away from his Nottingham dictum in the form of a public disavowal of his speech at a public luncheon. He declared that he and all faithful Labour Party members decided to prefer a constitutional monarchy to any kind of a politician president.

Premier State Desert Princes Chamber

MAHATMA CONGRATULATES TRAVANCORE

TRIVANDRUM, January 21.

Addressing a largely attended public meeting last evening, Gandhiji referred once again to the Maharajah's press communiqué regarding untouchability and said: "There is a ray of light even in impenetrable darkness. At the meeting held in the morning I had occasion to tender congratulations to the Maharajah's Government. As I then read the order, it seemed to me that there would be no state recognition of those public institutions which debar Untouchables from use of them. While it is possible for me to congratulate the Government, you need not run away with the belief that I am satisfied with it. This disease requires not a temporising remedy but a drastic remedy. I wish you and the Maharajah and his advisers will apply the only remedy that is possible. The Maharajah has simply to say that there will be no state recognition of any form of invisibility, unapproachability or untouchability."

A purse of Rs. 1,001 was presented to Gandhiji at the meeting. Cash collections were made and women presented rings and brooches. Gandhiji leaves at 2 p.m. today for Nagercoil.—A.P.

ALL-INDIA WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

(Continued from page 6.)
work of the Conference began. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu paid a beautiful tribute to the memory of Dr. Annie Besant, Sjt. Sen Gupta and Sjt. Vithalbai Patel, when the condolence resolution was moved from the Chair. The resolutions were divided into four parts (1) General resolution, (2) Labour resolutions, (3) Educational resolutions and (4) Social resolutions. The most well-discussed ones were the social resolutions. The Conference had an opportunity of listening to some very good speakers and thinkers. Some delegates spoke very well on the legal disabilities of women. The resolution about opening birth-control clinics, evoked very sound arguments from both sides, and was carried by a very large majority. The only sad part about it was that they were all arguing in English! Let us hope, the day will soon come when all the discussions of the Conference will be carried on in Hindustani—our own language.

The young men and women of Bengal gave a very successful performance of Dr. Tagore's "Valmiki Pratibha"—an entertainment for the delegates of the Conference. The poet himself was amongst the audience. One afternoon he delivered a speech before the delegates—this was highly appreciated by the women. There were many "At Home" parties and a very lively picnic in the Botanical Gardens on the last day. Indeed, Bengal showed us very good hospitality.

REPLY TO PESSIMISTS
But, then, one hears the murmuring pessimist—"what is the use of holding such conferences—what solid work did you do at Calcutta? Nothing will ever be gained by the mere passing of resolutions etc., etc." These pessimists are either very jealous of the work done by women or are so foolish as not to understand the meaning of the All-India Women's Conference at all. Do they not really understand that such an organization as the All-India Women's Conference has to educate public opinion? And do the pessimists really know exactly how much work—solid work—is done by the Conference? The sessions of the Conference can do little more than passing of resolutions—but the delegates after returning to their own constituencies take up some very serious work, and do it for the whole year. Some take up the Harijan uplift work; those interested in Swadeshi do that work. So many constituencies are running adult education classes—night schools, Montessori schools, etc., some are giving all their time to see that the Sarda act put into practice. It is very easy to pass judgments, but ever so difficult to judge!

Women are trying to solve their own problems—surely no harm will come through their efforts. One gets so much inspiration when one meets the great women at the Conference—one feels so proud to belong to their team, to work with them—to work for them. The Conference presents an admirable and real picture of the awakening of our Indian sisters.

SUPREME EFFORT TO RESTORE IT TO ORIGINAL POSITION SET AFOOT

NEW DELHI, Jan. 21

The Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes which is meeting at Delhi to-day and to-morrow will be attended by His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala the Chancellor, the Maharajas of Dhoulpur, Panna, Jhalwar and the Raja of Sangli.

Ministers Conference which is also meeting to-day was attended by Sir Lyaqat Hayat Khan, Prime Minister, Patiala, Sir Manubhai Mehta, Prime Minister of Bikaner, Mr. Surve, Prime Minister of Kolhapur and Mr. K. M. Panikkar, Foreign Minister of Patiala. The agenda to be discussed at these meetings covers a wide ground including items which have already been discussed at previous conferences, but about which no decision has yet been taken.

Important questions like parity, allocation of seats in the Federal Legislature and membership of Chamber visa vis withdrawal of leading states will be considered next month when the Chamber will hold its general session. At the meetings to-day and to-morrow which will be most informal the Chancellor will take the opportunity of exchanging views with some of his brother Princes.

There is no doubt that the very usefulness of the Chamber as a medium of an authoritative expression of opinion by Indian States is being threatened through the withdrawal of membership from the Chamber by some premier Indian states. It is, however, felt that the situation is not such as cannot be tackled with success by the Maharaja of Patiala and the members of the Standing Committee.

A full meeting of the Standing Committee, which will meet next month will be busy taking stock of the situation and will make a supreme effort to put back the Princes Chamber in a strong position.—A. P.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION CELEBRATES JUBILEE

Chief Justice Advises Medicos To Learn Perfect Bedside Manners, Which Are More Curative Than Drugs

The golden jubilee of the Bombay Medical Union was celebrated at a Grand Dinner given by the Union on Sunday night at Cornaglia's Restaurant. More than a hundred members of the Medical profession of the city were present at the dinner. Among the guests were the Chief Justice, Sir John Beaumont, Dr. Javie, the Mayor of Bombay, Sir Suleiman Cassum Mitha, the Sheriff of Bombay, Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay and Sir Dr. Temuljee Nariman.

An hour before the dinner, Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji, one of the founders of the Union, addressed the members of the Union.

In the course of his presidential address, Dr. Cursetji said that the Bombay Medical Union, which was started nearly 50 years ago, had drawn scattered units into a homogeneous whole and cemented the bonds of good fellowship and mutual professional interest. The Union had come to be recognised both by the Government and the general public as the "accredited" mouth-piece of the medical profession in India.

Narrating the history of the Union the speaker said that it was purely due to an accidental circumstance that the union came into existence in the year 1883. The speaker, Doctors D. B. Master and B. S. Shroff who had gathered together for an evening conversation, in that year, thought of the desirability of starting a body for social intercourse between the members of the profession. That conversation bore fruit, and before long, the Medical Union came into existence.

Speaking about the work of the Union, the speaker said that besides contribution of numerous papers, lectures, clinical demonstrations and discussions on topics of scientific interest, the Union had taken up on its medico-political side various questions of professional and public interest. He narrated in detail the work that had been done so far by the Union for the profession.

B. M. A. MEMORANDUM.
Referring to the recommendations of the Lord Islington's Commission of 1915, Dr. Cursetji said: "To speak frankly and with due deference to the Commission, we asked for bread and they have been good enough to give us a stone instead."

He also criticised the memorandum of the British Medical Association to the Joint Select Committee on Indian Reforms, and said that the Association was always on the watch through green-stinted spectacles to guard, unasked, the interests of the entire medical profession of the British Empire, but above all of its "protégé", the Indian Medical Service and its British Officers only.

Ours is the priceless luxury of doing the greatest good to the

greatest number. And in the gratitude of those, whose pains we mitigate and whose sorrows we assuage, there lies a richer and nobler recompense than the proudest records amidst the tombs of Kings."

After the dinner, Dr. Abraham Erulker, the President of the Union, proposed the toasts of India, and the King, which were heartily responded to, by the gathering.

CALCUTTA LEADS.

Mr. Chandavarkar in proposing the toast of the Bombay Medical Union said that but for the Medical profession, he would not have lived up to the age of 47. He said that the profession was the noblest in the world and had given life to the suffering humanity. The speaker regretted the fact that Calcutta was ahead of Bombay in research work and hoped that members of the profession would help the University in starting research work in Bombay, so that the City might lead the rest of the country in that line also.

Dr. Erulker in replying to the toast said that the members of the profession and their successors would live up to the expectations of the Vice-Chancellor. He cleared certain misunderstandings about the Union that were prevalent among a certain section of the public. He assured them that the Union was not a hot-bed of sedition and also that the Union was not dominated by Parsees. He hoped that the members of the profession would carry on the noble work that was being carried on by them so far.

DOCTOR'S DILEMMA.

The Chief Justice, in proposing the toast of the Medical Profession made a very humorous speech and referred to several scenes from Bernard Shaw's play "Doctor's Dilemma". He said that many of the doctors had the satisfaction of digging in their needles into the body of their patients, which was one of the things that the speaker did not like. He asked those that had gathered to put their hands on their hearts and say if what all they had prescribed as medicine for suffering was really the cause of the cure of patients. The speaker agreed with the Vice-Chancellor that the medical profession was one of the noblest professions in the world. Giving advice to the doctors, the Chief Justice said that though many subjects were taught to a medical student one very important subject was left out from the curriculum. The student ought to be taught the perfect bedside manners. The curing of the patient mostly depended on the bedside manners of the doctors than on his medicine.

Sir Temulji Nariman, the oldest member of the Union, replied to the toast.

Sir Nusservanji Choksy, then, proposed the toast of the guests present.

The Mayor of Bombay, the Sheriff of Bombay and two others replied.

All the toasts were heartily responded to by those present at the dinner.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Bombay Fire Brigade

Never in the history of Bombay since the Bombay Municipality came into existence was the Fire Brigades of the city called upon to function as during last year. The number of calls answered by the Fire Brigade was 715 as against 459 in the previous year. This is the highest number on record in the history of the Brigade and is accounted for by the widespread incendiarism that took place owing to riots in the months of May, June and July 1932. The Brigade Staff had to pass through a most strenuous time during these months, but they rose to the occasion. The splendid work done by the Brigade during the period of riots was appreciated both by Government and the public, the Government having awarded Indian Police Medals to one Officer and two "tindals" for saving the lives of five persons from a burning house at Kazi Syed Street at the risk of their own lives.

Adulteration Of Drugs

The astounding statement made recently by some of the medical practitioners in the Medical Congress held in Bombay that the drugs supplied by some chemists to the medical profession and their

patients are not of the standard quality as supplied in Europe deserves more than a passing reference. It has been asserted by these medicos that while in Europe there is the adulteration of drugs act which prevents such adulteration and also requires the dealers to supply the drugs of a certain standard quality, in India drugs which are rejected in Europe are not seldom supplied as pure drugs in absence of any specific Act.

Many Bombay doctors complain that they cannot definitely guarantee the quality of the drugs which they prescribe to their patients and that if the latter recover from their illness it is their luck, and if they do not, well, again they think, it their ill luck, although they appreciate the fact that they unconsciously become a party to serving drugs of low or impure quality to their patients. In this connection, it will be interesting to note that in 1914 the Government of India had appointed a committee to thresh out this question, but their report was shelved and nothing was done. In the meantime, drugs worth Rs. 2 crores are imported into India annually, no matter whether they are good or bad.

BOMBAY CELEBRATES LENIN DAY

(Continued from page 3.)

the secret of Lenin's success was his clarity in grasping the issues that ranged him against the Mensheviks. "Leninism has now been vindicated" declared the speaker "for the dictatorship of the Proletariat outlined by Marx and substantiated by Lenin is the wisest democracy for the workers of the land."

What Lenin fought against was "evolutionary reformism. Much the same as that of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru."

PLEA FOR CO-ORDINATION
Mr. Joglekar said that Leninism was not unconnected with the struggle for Independence of any one country, including India and pleaded for co-ordination of the struggles of masses all over the world.

The speaker then appealed for the organisation of the masses on communist lines, to lead the Indian struggle for freedom.

Mr. Deshpande compared the present stage of the Indian struggle to the situation in Russia when Lenin began his work and said success could be achieved only if the masses were organised on class-basis.

MEETING AT MADANPURA

A well attended meeting of the workers to celebrate Lenin Day was held under the auspices of the A.I.T.U.C. and the Bombay Provincial Working Class Party, was held at Kalapani, Madanpura under the presidency of Mrs. Usha Bai Dange, when the usual resolutions were passed.

WORKING CLASS ONE AND INSEPARABLE

The Secretary, A. I. T. U. Congress writes: With the exception of the Madanpura meeting where members of the rival camp tried to create confusion and disruption in the meeting, the other meetings passed off peacefully and with solemnity befitting the occasion. It appears that a particular leader had carried on propaganda amongst the Madanpura workers who are mostly Muslims and, therefore, should not be allowed to address any meeting there.

But Dr. Shetty, Mrs. Ushabai Dange and Miss Maniben Kara who addressed the Madanpura meeting exposed the mischievous propaganda carried on amongst the men and convinced them not to differentiate between workers of different faiths. Workers as a class were one and inseparable, their grievances are common and, therefore, they must unite and give a united front to the capitalist offensive. The speeches had the desired effect and the meeting terminated. Just after the departure of the speakers from Madanpura, some men

of the rival group set upon Mr. Siddick, the Vice Presidents of the G. K. U. and belaboured him. Delisle Road Maidan was scene of great enthusiasm and a large number of workers had assembled to pay their tribute to the memory of Lenin.

Mr. Kandalkar presided, Messrs. Taldekar, Pathak, Gaikwad, Chowdhery and Ushabai Dange addressed the meeting on the significance of the day and exhorted the workers to combine together. They also advised the workers to participate in large numbers in the forthcoming All-India Textile Workers' Conference.

MOTOR ACCIDENT ON QUEEN'S ROAD

An Italian couple with their two children and another friend were involved in a motor car accident that occurred on Sunday night on the Queens Road. They were removed to the St. George's Hospital, where they have been detained for treatment. Both the children though thrown out of the car, escaped unhurt. Sergeant White of the Esplanade Police Station is making enquiries.

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

H. H. The Maharaja of Kashmir and Staff Officer, the Hon. Mr. E. Miller, Mr. G. Davis and Mr. S. H. Conventon lunched at Government House on Sunday.

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GOODYEAR

Monetary Bill Passed By House Republican Amend- ments Rejected

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20. While Mr. Morgenthau was conferring the first time with the assembled Governors of the Federal Reserve Banks, and it is understood had been assured of their co-operation, the Dollar Revaluation (?) plan has been faced with severe criticism in the House of Representatives where a series of amendments threaten to prolong the debate, but the Democrat and Republican leaders are confident that President Roosevelt will secure a majority. Permanency of the Stabilisation Fund is hinted. Mr. Somers, Chairman of the House of Representatives' Coinage Committee, declared that President Roosevelt did not want the life of the fund limited to any definite period.

(LATER)
Voting down all opposition the

House of Representatives has ratified all President Roosevelt's previous actions, and passed by 360 votes to 40. The monetary Bills for devaluation of dollar and the creation of a Stabilisation Fund.

The restive Democrat majority rapidly approved of the Administration's proposals, rejected the Republican amendments, one of which was designed to secure the Stabilisation Fund supervised by a commission, instead of by the Secretary and Treasury. The Bill is still before the Banking Committee of the Senate in which the opponents predict a close vote, but it is expected to be enacted on January 23.

The Silver Bloc in the Senate has drafted an amendment rehabilitating silver.—Reuter's Special.

M. C. C. BEAT C. P. BY 6 WICKETS

(Continued from page 1.)

Excellent understanding in running between the wickets enabled them to take seemingly impossible singles of which 4 in a string were on one occasion run off Marriott. Mitchell seemed to have an off-day at point, a place where he is usually extremely dangerous. Starting with a bad misfielding he missed a catch, given him by C S Naidu when the latter square-cut Clark strongly to the boundary.

12 RUNS IN 3 SHOTS
Major Naidu later started hitting. Some of his hard drives failed to penetrate the well placed field, but when Human was tried for the first time at 115 he got 12 runs off him in three strokes. C K Naidu then attempted a sixer off Human's sixth ball and gave an easy catch to Jardine at cover. Major Naidu hit 4 fours in his score of 28. (128/7/28).

C S Naidu who was next joined by his brother C L Naidu managed as far as possible to have the bowling to himself. He drove Clark through covers powerfully and exploited an excellent square cut to advantage. He and C L Naidu were not out with 29 and 3 respectively at lunch.

CLEVER RUN GETTING.
When the game was resumed C S Naidu excelled in square-cutting and driving, but even better than batting was the batsmen's clever running between the wickets. C L Naidu would tap the ball to short leg and send his more accomplished brother to face the bowling. C S made such an excellent use of his opportunities that he advanced from 29 (his pre-lunch score) to 50 in 20 minutes. He hit a 2 and 3 fours and in one over from Marriott, the first and last strokes having been well-fielded on the boundary. In his 50 were 8 fours.

FATAL ATTEMPT
C L Naidu (well-known as a hitter in Nagpur) now burst the bonds of his self-imposed restraint and attempted his first big hit with fatal results. He skied Verity and Gregory made an excellent catch at mid-on with the mid-day sun full in his face. A fool hardy single then cost G R Naidu's wicket through a run out and T Rao being stumped by Levett, the Home Innings terminated for 188 at 2-22.

C S Naidu was at the wicket for 90 minutes and hit 9 fours. The Central Provinces XI were all out in their second innings at 2-22 for 188.

M. C. C. 2nd INNINGS

When the M.C.C. began their second innings at 2-30 they had 130 minutes in which to get 123 runs to win and Jardine's choice of his opening pair for this suggested that he did not wish to delay the issue very long. But the Home bowlers made a fight of it and had a catch offered in C K Naidu's first over been accepted by the wicket-keeper more interest would have been aroused. Gregory paid the penalty of hitting out before getting sight of the ball, being out l.b.w. to the first ball of T Rao's over, the first wicket falling at 9.

DROPPED AGAIN
Barnett was dropped by C L Naidu behind the wicket in C K Naidu's first over. Mitchell for the third time in succession was beaten by a googly from C S Naidu and was out l.b.w. for 9. Valentine escaped by inches from the hands of Rahman Pasha at long on, but Barnett was an l.b.w. victim, the third of the innings

when he attempted to hook C K Naidu and missed. Valentine and Jardine were not out with 30 and 6 respectively at tea when the score was 81 for 3 wickets.

JARDINE OUT.
After a century had been reached in 82 minutes Valentine tried to force pace against very steady and accurate bowling. He nearly lost his wicket when he skied T Rao behind the wicket, but Ratnam dashing backwards and side-ways from the slips could not judge the catch probably and the ball dropped to the ground untouched. Jardine then provided the fourth l.b.w. victim of the innings when he missed an attempted hook against C K Naidu and was given out. (112/4/18).

Nichols hit 3 consecutive fours in one over from G R Naidu which in all yielded 17 runs to both batsmen. Although Nichols second hit won the match, stumps were not drawn until G R Naidu had completed his over.

The M.C.C. won by 6 wickets. The team leaves for Secunderabad by the Grand Trunk Express to-morrow.

The following are the scores:—

C P XI 2nd Innings				
S K Razzak c Jardine b Verity	11			
R Pasha c Gregory b Mitchell	7			
S H Razzak c Human b Verity	10			
F K Rao c Mitchell b Marriott	0			
Ratnam c Levett b Nichols	21			
T S Naidu b Nichols	32			
C K Naidu c Jardine b Human	28			
C S Naidu (not out)	61			
C L Naidu c Gregory b Verity	7			
G R Naidu (run out)	0			
T Rao st. Levett b Human	4			
Extras	7			

Total 188

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W
Clark	16	7	34	0
Mitchell	4	1	10	1
Verity	15	5	35	3
Marriott	16	5	50	1
Nichols	6	0	13	2
Human	43	0	34	2

M.C.C. 2nd Innings				
Gregory l.b.w. b T Rao	5			
Barnett l.b.w. b C K Naidu	35			
Mitchell l.b.w. b C S Naidu	9			
Valentine (not out)	50			
Jardine l.b.w. C K Naidu	18			
Nichols (not out)	12			
Extras	0			

Total (for 4 wks.) 129

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W
C K Naidu	12	1	44	2
T Rao	7	0	28	1
C S Naidu	8	0	30	1
G R Naidu	4	1	27	0

Vani Vilas Hospital For Women And Children

(From Our Correspondent).

BANGALORE, Jan. 18. The Vanivilas Hospital for women and children built at a cost of nearly 3-1/2 lakhs is nearing completion. Out of this total amount spent on the buildings, nearly three lakhs has been made up of donations from philanthropic gentlemen all over the State. Provision has been made for 190 beds.

A special feature of the buildings will be the lighting of the Operation theatre. The theatre has been treated with a special process of vitrolite in a specially selected colours of light olive, green and light stone.

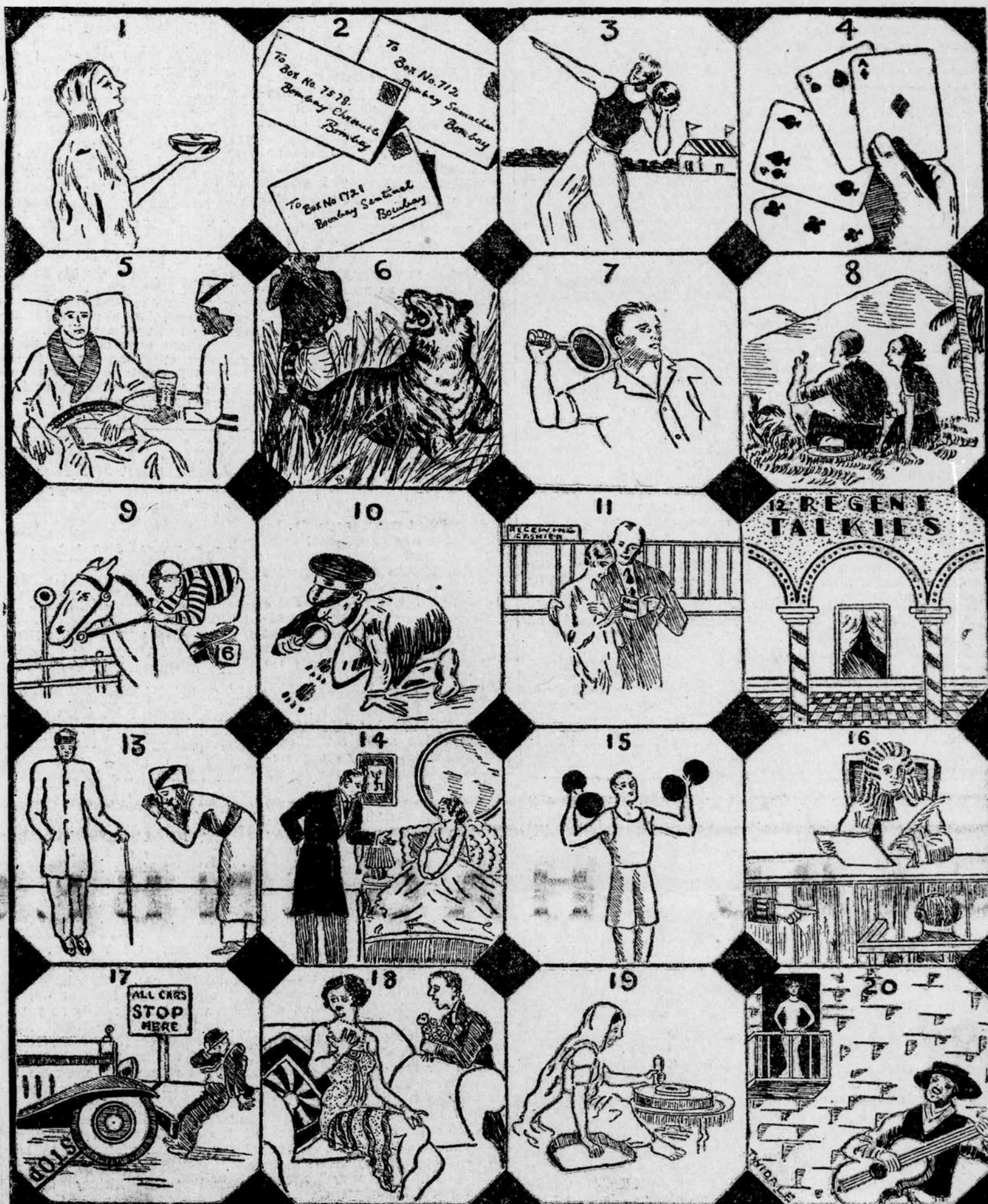
WHAT DO THEY INDICATE? COMPETITION

1st PRIZE Rs. 500

2nd PRIZE Rs. 200

3rd PRIZE Rs. 100

AND Rs. 200 IN CONSOLATION PRIZES



This competition does not require any elaborate explanation. It is so simple that even school children can solve it with the same chance of success as their more experienced seniors.

WHAT YOU HAVE TO DO

Each of the twenty pictures given INDICATE something. All you have to do is to find out what each picture indicates. For instance, picture No. 13 indicates RESPECT and in the list of clues No. 1 is RESPECT and is the correct answer.

RULES.

1. You will note that all the pictures are numbered as well as the clues. Each picture has its own clue. After you have worked out your answers, first enter the NUMBER only of the clue against the No. of picture to which it applies in the coupon given for the purpose.

2. When you have filled in all the clues, add your full name and address, enclose EIGHT ANNAS IN STAMPS and post it to the

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Post Box address is not to be used for Reg. Letters. They must be addressed as under: Competition Manager, Red House, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.

3. Any number of entries may be sent in the same cover, provided a separate EIGHT ANNAS IN STAMPS is enclosed for each entry. Insufficient Stamps will disqualify the Competitor.

4. All entries must reach this Office not later than the last post on 24TH JANUARY 1934. Entries received after this date will not be included and will be declared forfeit. No entry will be accepted except our printed entry form.

Local competitors may hand in their entries personally at the offices of the "Bombay Chronicle," the "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel" and obtain receipts for the same. In case of ties the Management reserves the right to divide the prizes amongst the winning Competitors.

All Competitors enter the Competition on the distinct understanding that the Management's decision is legal and binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition and no correspondence will be entertained.

Results will be announced in our issues of the "Bombay Chronicle," "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel" on the 1st February 1934. This is a Joint Competition appearing in the "Bombay Chronicle," "Bombay Sentinel" and "Bombay Samachar" simultaneously.

LIST OF CLUES

- | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| (1) RESPECT. | (7) EXAMINATION. | (14) INVESTIGATION. |
| (2) EXERCISE. | (8) UNEMPLOYMENT. | (15) CONVALESCENCE. |
| (3) PASTIME. | (9) RECKLESSNESS. | (16) MUSIC. |
| (4) LOVE. | (10) ILLNESS. | (17) NEED. |
| (5) RECREATION. | (11) STRENGTH. | (18) THRIFT. |
| (6) EXCITEMENT. | (12) EMPLOYMENT. | (19) REST. |
| | (13) DANGER. | (20) COMPETITION. |

COUPON

No. of Picture	No. of Clue.	No. of Picture	No. of Clue.
1		11	
2		12	
3		13	1
4		14	
5		15	
6		16	
7		17	
8		18	
9		19	
10		20	
NAME _____			
ADDRESS _____			
(B. C.)			

**INDUS SCHEME
FOR KARACHI****Mr. Shete's Suggestions For
More Adequate Water
Supply**

KARACHI, Jan. 17.
A bold step in augmenting the quantity of water supply to the city of Karachi is urged by Mr. V. G. Shete, Consulting Public Health Engineer to Government of Bombay.

Karachi's population according to 1931 census is 292,629 and the curve of population from 1881 to 1931 shows that the increase is likely to take the population to a figure of nearly six lakhs by 1961. The present source being capable of yielding 10 million gallons per day, there is therefore necessity of arranging for only 14 to 20 million gallons per day from some other source plus about 5 million gallons per day for the requirements of other local bodies, or a total of 19 to 25 million gallons in addition to the present 10 million gallons supply from Malir.

The two other sources in the vicinity of Karachi are the river Hub and the river Indus. Mr. Shete dismisses the Hub river scheme as more costly and disadvantages, the Hub river water being slightly brackish.

The Indus supply will be quite unfailing and much more plentiful. Though it is 61 miles from Karachi it can be relied upon at all times and can stand any expansion of Karachi.—A. P.

**WANTED UNANIMITY
OF ACTION**

(From Our Correspondent).

GUNTUR, Jan. 17.
Desa Bhaktha K. Venkatappaya, the Andhra Congress leader, when interviewed about his views on the forthcoming All-Parties Conference at Bombay and Pundit Jawaharlal's statement about the same, said that the All-Parties Conference which is proposed to be held in Bombay, though conceived in a genuine desire to find a way out of the impasse, that has been created by the failure of the efforts made by Indian politicians to influence the shaping of the constitution for India, does not promise to be successful.

Having regard to the declared opinions of the several political

**Khadi Is Symbol
Of Renaissance****Bajaj Gets Rousing Response To Call Of
Khaddar**

WARDHAGANJ, Jan. 21.

In connection with the mission of popularising the cult of Khaddar, Seth Jammal Bajaj and party visited Hinganghat and Savli. Everywhere the response given to his appeal was rousing.

At the meeting held at Hinganghat a large number of workers of textile mills was present. Addressing the meeting Seth Bajaj emphasised the urgency of taking to Khaddar as it would solve, to a great extent, the terrible problem of unemployment.

Taraben and Jangidevi called Khaddar the sole means to freedom.

Messrs. Madan Mohan and Makhanlal Chaturvedi appealed to the public to co-operate with Seth Bajaj. Mr. Madan Mohan specially condemned the pact entered into between Bombay and Lancashire Cotton interests.—United Press.

parties which count in the country, it is not likely that an agreed constitution can be arrived at, by any discussion between them.

Unanimity of opinion regarding the constitution, even if possible, will be of no avail without unanimity of action.

HINDENBURG'S HEALTH

(Special Cable)

BERLIN, Jan. 20.
It is definitely asserted that President Hindenburg is not in the least seriously ill. He is merely confined in bed, with cold, which is not feverish. He has no temperature, and is expected to get up on Monday.

**SYMBOL OF
RENAISSANCE**

CHANDA, Jan. 21.

A crowded meeting was held at the Townhall, Chanda, with Seth Khushalchand, President of the Municipality, in the chair.

Mrs. Taraben and Jankidevi appealed to the audience to carry the message of Khaddar to their women.

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, Ph. D. (Berlin), who has joined Seth Bajaj's party spoke eloquently on Khaddar being the symbol of renaissance.

The meeting ended with a chorus song by the audience on Khaddar.

Seth Jammal Bajaj and party will leave for Raipur by to-day's Mail and return to Hardha on January 26, after visiting Gondia on January 23, and Tumkur and Bhandare the next day.—United Press.

CAUGHT A TARTAR**Kidnapper Killed By His
Own Gun**

(Special Cable)

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 20.
Eddie Hoffman, a prize-fighter turned kidnapper, was killed by his own gun by a diamond merchant whom he tried to abduct. The merchant told the police that as he entered the motor-car outside his home, Hoffman jumped aboard, and pressed his back and told him to drive. As they came to the corner, Hoffman placed his hand on the steering wheel; the merchant seized the gun shot Hoffman five times in the stomach.

EUROPEAN FALLS

From Horse

Wounds Sutured But Condition Is Critical

LUCKNOW, Jan. 20.

Col. H. Stott, I.M.S., Principal of King George's Medical College met with a serious accident while he was out paper-chasing during which he along with the horse fell down and hurt himself on the left side of his face and damaged the left ear drum with the probable fracture of the temporal bone. He was admitted to Balmampur hospital where his wounds were sutured under chloroform. His condition is still critical.—A. P.

**TRAFFICKERS'
NEW METHODS****Use Their Own 'Planes To
Smuggle Cocaine**
(Special Cable)

GENEVA, Jan. 20.

After smuggling cocaine from the Far East, India showed signs for some time of falling off. The League Opium Report says, there has been suddenly a revival of traffickers using new methods, even employing of private aeroplanes. The Council closed after adopting the report.

NARROW ESCAPE**Calais-Ventimiglia Express
Strange Experience**

(Special Cable)

NICE, Jan. 20.
The Calais to Ventimiglia express had a narrow escape when just after it signalled, the car skidded on a greasy road Cagnes-surmer, crashed through the railing, overturned the middle of the track, completely blocking it. Fortunately men with red flags were able to warn the driver, who pulled up a few feet from the car, whereupon passengers descended from sleeping cars and helped to right the car and push it back to the road. The mishap occurred when a number of expresses were due (all delayed) and reached their destinations very late.



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For every complexion Of pollen-like fineness

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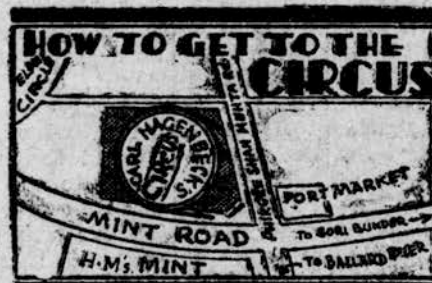
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- 60 Thoroughbred Horses and tiny dwarf Ponies
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Gallery	Rs. 0 - 9 per seat.
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 Liberal terms to Policy-holders & Salesmen. Please apply:
MANAGER.

HOW TO MEET WHITE PAPER DANGER

(Continued from Page 12)

to join the all-Parties Conference. He felt it was a matter which would have to be carefully considered by him. He would have to come to a decision sooner or later, but for the present he could not say anything about it.

Mr. Jinnah regarded himself as a stranger in the sense that he had been away from the country for two years and a half and his survey of the happenings in India would be as it struck him as a stranger. He had been present in the country for only a fortnight and he had opportunities of meeting some leading men in the city. Mr. Chagla he said was right in stating that the White Paper stood condemned. That was so and besides the speaker there were many others who condemned the White Paper. Assuming that the White Paper ought to be rejected the question of all questions was what steps were they going to take and what methods they were going to adopt which would be effective in bringing about the results, namely, the successful rejection of the White Paper and preventing the scheme from being thrust upon us.

FIVE SCHOOLS.

Going into a critical analysis Mr. Jinnah said there was one school of public opinion which had already declared in most emphatic terms that the White Paper was a waste paper. There was a second political school which held the view that the White Paper required fundamental changes and amendments. A third school would feel satisfied if the White Paper was modified in accordance with the memorandum submitted to the Joint Committee by H. H. the Aga Khan and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru. Another section of political thought opined that it did not matter how much the Indians altered the W.P. and expressed concern that it may emerge in a form and shape totally different from the present and they would not accept it so long as the communal award remained in the present form. And yet another party there was in the field which said that so long as the communal award stood they were prepared to accept any scheme Government gave them.

There were thus five different schools of political thought and such divergence of opinion on the White Paper. "Do you think that these differences of opinion can be solved," continued the speaker, "and if so what are the ways and means open to us to adopt so that we may proceed to solve them. It seems to me that we have a situation which can only be described as a national tragedy."

WHO REPRESENTS MUSLIMS?

Touching upon the communal differences in the country he said that the Hindus did not agree between themselves and the divisions in the Muslim ranks were still worse. "Which is your leader? Which is your organisation? May I ask?" questioned Mr. Jinnah. Who among the Muslim leaders, he asked, could honestly stand up before the public and claim to represent the Muslims of India? They had the all-India Muslim Conference and the Muslim League split into two. They had also Muslim all-Parties Conference. There were other parties too. But the question even an ordinary man in the street in Europe would ask to-day was which organisation represented Muslim public opinion in the country. "Who is your leader that has the support of his people and commands the confidence of the people?" was the question that he had, been very often asked.

NOT SEEN LIGHT.

Continuing, Mr. Jinnah said it was very flattering to him that the President had described him as a leader. The one rule he had followed in his public life was not to allow himself to become blind to facts and he was always anxious to see what was the fact. He was also thankful to Mr. Chagla for requesting him to take a hand in the affairs of lured Mr. Jinnah, "there is nothing dearer to my heart, nothing that I love more than when I get an opportunity to render some service to my motherland. But what can be done in this country to-day? I have not seen light yet, but, of course, I have been here only for a fortnight and it is quite possible that I may see light."

WANTED NATIONAL PROGRAMME.

He urged that they should have a definite national programme and policy without which they

could not get popular support nor could they achieve anything great. Now there were different organisations had groups in the country each having its own programme and policy.

SYMPTOMS.

The days when they carried on political movements which were not vital to India and which were neither vital to the British Government nor to the Indian people were gone. They had now reached a different stage and the political forces of the country were not yet consolidated. They were scattered here and there. For instance, there was a section of people who believed in complete independence and in offering resistance to Government. They had a body of men who believed in terrorism. There was another section who believed in attacking Government. There were journalists who wrote angry articles and who came under the restriction placed by the Indian Penal Code. All these were symptoms, declared Mr. Jinnah, which indicated that there was a body of opinion in India that was determined to get freedom for the country. They want the Government of the country in the hands of Indians. But this was not enough. These people had easily been put down.

BURY THE HATCHET.

Mr. Jinnah wanted a sufficient body of opinion from all the scattered political groups to make a united effort to put an end to the stalemate with regard to our domestic and internal affairs. This did not mean that they should wait till they got the last of the 350 million men. The danger which was at the door of their country, the speaker said, was the White Paper and he asked: "Can you not in the face of this danger get your leaders to forget the past, to bury the hatchet and review the situation afresh and put an end to your domestic squabbles?" We have had enough of squabbles, and we have done enough of talking, and what we now want is action.

So long as they could not do this their aim of attaining complete self-Government would never be achieved. They could not only not achieve this but they could not even put forward their demand either to the British Government or before the world because he wanted them to remember that there was a wider and bigger tribunal than the British Government or the British people and that was the tribunal of the world. Perhaps they did not realise what a powerful instrument world opinion was. "Can we put forward our claim that we are entitled to complete self-Government and not be put out of court under the present circumstances? Believe me that whenever I met people of a different nationality and wherever I discussed this question within a few minutes they decided that my claim for self-Government was out of court because they asked straight away "Who is going to settle your disputes?"

"If we are able to settle our internal and domestic issues, then I feel confident that the external issue will quickly solve itself" proceeded Mr. Jinnah.

"Let me indulge in some imagination. Suppose all the political parties in the country were to stand on one platform and suppose we were in a position to elect one as the authoritative representative of India and he is given the power to negotiate with the Prime Minister and whatever he accepts is acceptable to the country. Then we will be very much nearer to the goal of responsible Government than ever before." When England had to discuss various outstanding questions with America, the speaker said, they did not send hundreds of representatives nor even 50. Only one man, Mr. MacDonald, went over to America and discussed with President Roosevelt the various questions and a solution was arrived at. This was how foreign nations tackled big problems. Citing another instance he said that so long as Germany was divided no foreign nation took it seriously. But only 13 months after the emergence of Hitler with the German people at his back, the chancelleries of Europe were shaking in their shoes and were eagerly awaiting Hitler's announcement.

APPEAL TO YOUTH.

Mr. Jinnah then made a fervent appeal to youths in the country not to be absorbed only in dreams and ideals of the future but to face the immediate problems first. He did not wish to shut his eyes to the fact that having won freedom there would be another struggle in the coun-

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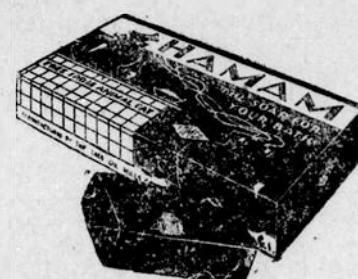
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try between different political parties as to what kind of Government they should establish in the country. There might be those who might like to see our country being ruled by a Dictator and there might be others who might clamour for a Socialist Government. These were the ideals upon which young men set their hearts. "But my appeal to you is not to get absorbed only in ideals and dreams which may or may not be realised and not to neglect the present and allow the immediate danger to envelope you."

"Whatever may be your ideals, when there is a danger present and I think and repeat again that the present danger is the White Paper scheme—unless you forget your wonderful dreams and visions of the future and unless you achieve unity in the sense I have indicated, there is no hope for India and the British Raj must control the essential departments of the Government in the country."

SUMMARY DISMISSAL OF COMPLAINT

Bandra Magistrate's Decision Reversed

(From Our Correspondent)

THANA, Jan. 20.
 Another reversal of the Bandra City Magistrate's decision was ordered yesterday by Mr. N. N. Master, the Sessions Judge of Thana, on the ground that the summary dismissal of the complaint, without showing the papers of the investigation by the police to the complainant who was thus prevented from examining his witnesses, was not proper and therefore could not stand.

In this case the applicant Ramnarayan Vedbanasurajasing, of Vile Parle, had filed a complaint against the opponent Mahavir Mahaprasad of Andheri that the latter had dishonestly and without his consent removed a buffalo from the former's stable and had kept it at Andheri. FURTHER INQUIRY ORDERED.

The learned judge in his remarks said:
 I am of opinion "that the order of summary dismissal is wrong in law. In the first place the papers of the police sub-inspector's investigation are not

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submitted and therefore it is difficult to say whether the investigation really discloses the dispute between the complainant and the accused is of a civil nature. When the police sub-inspector submitted his report, the Magistrate should have called for papers of his investigation and should have shown them to the complainant and given him an opportunity of examining his witness against the report made by the police if the complainant wanted to adduce evidence."

The Sessions Judge therefore reversed the order and directed the District Magistrate by himself or by any of the magistrates subordinate to him to make further inquiry into the complaint, and, if it disclosed the offence mentioned therein to have been committed by the opponent, to proceed against him according to law.

Swadeshi Market Museum

The Secretary of the Bombay Swadeshi Market Museum writes: During the fortnight commencing from the 1st January this Museum was visited by a large number of people of whom 950 put their signatures on our record.

During the past fortnight, new varieties of useful Swadeshi things such as electric Kettles from the Jyoti Electric Co., Electric fittings from the Trinity Electric Syndicate Co., cutlery goods from the Penkar Cutlery Works, and fine and fashionable dhoties and sarees from the Ambica Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad, have been added.

The public may visit this Museum between 9 a.m. to 12 noon and 3 p.m. to 7 p.m. daily except on "Amas" and other holidays observed by the Swadeshi Market Committee.

TRADE AND FINANCE

GOOD DEMAND FOR MONEY

Government Repays Rs 2-1/2 Crores

GILT-EDGED SECURITIES STEADY

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW

(From Our Correspondent)

Bombay, Jan. 19.

Money was in good demand this week and call funds were quoted at about 3 to 3½ per cent. Treasury bill maturities during the week amounted to Rs. 157 lakhs and renewals to Rs. 150 lakhs. At the last tender for treasuries, the yield rate has been lowered from Rs. 2-11-7 per cent to Rs. 2-8-11 per cent. Government have repaid Rs. 2½ crores against ways and means. The balance outstanding being Rs. 2 crores. Sales of sterling to Government were heavy both this week as well as the previous one. The trade demand as per the latest statement of the Imperial Bank shows an increase of Rs. 132 lakhs. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One month 2-1/4 per cent two to three months 2½ per cent and six months 2¾ per cent.

IMPERIAL BANK.
The Statement of the Imperial Bank of India as on January 12, 1934 shows a decrease of Rs. 102.45 lakhs in the cash balance of the Bank now standing at Rs. 16,21,68,000 as compared with Rs. 19,04 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 19.94, a decline of 0.93 per cent under last week. While loans are up by Rs. 16.23 lakhs, Cash credits and inland bills discounted are down by Rs. 4.57 lakhs and by Rs. 1.10 lakhs respectively. Government deposits have risen by Rs. 80.75 lakhs to Rs. 6.84 crores, while other deposits are down by Rs. 118.04 lakhs to Rs. 73.46 crores. The item of Government securities show a large rise of Rs. 272.34 lakhs to Rs. 48.75 crores. The bank rate remains unchanged at 3½ per cent.

GILT-EDGED MARKET.
Gilt-edged were steady to firm this week with a fair amount of business passing. 3½ per cent Paper after opening at Rs. 32/3, declined to Rs. 32/15, and after touching Rs. 33/6 eased off and closed at Rs. 33-2. 3½ per cent Loan due 1947-50 kept steady at Rs. 95/6 and 4 per cent loan due 1950-70 at Rs. 99-1. 4 per cent 1943 loan is quoted at Rs. 101-6 and 1934-37 at Rs. 100-8. 4½ per cent Loan 1955-60 gained about 1 annas to Rs. 105-12, while 1934 bonds showed no change at Rs. 101-1. 5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 gained about 6 annas to Rs. 105-12, 1940-43 loan to Rs. 109-3 and 1935 to Rs. 103-10. 5 per cent 1945-55 loan kept almost unaltered at Rs. 113-15. 5½ per cent 1938-41 loan is quoted at Rs. 107-4. 6½ per cent Bombay development Loan was placed at Rs. 105-15 and 6½ per cent Treasury Bonds at Rs. 103-3.

EXCHANGE.
Sterling exchange was distinctly firm with sellers of ready T. T. at 1s. 6-5/4 and buyers at 1s. 6-3/2d, the tap rate of Government. At the last bidding for one million sterling, heavy tenders were made amounting to over £42 million at 1s. 6-1/16 and the allotment was only 2-1/3 per cent. Merchandise export bills were showing on a fair scale, but the main strength of the market was through sales of sterling against exports of gold, in which connection large business was done this week. It is reported that a fair amount of sterling was sold to Government at their tap rate of 1/6-3/32d. In the forward market the tone was equally firm, there being sellers at 1s. 6-1/16 up to March and no buyers under 1/6-3/32d. The following are the forward quotations:—March-April 1/6-1/32; May 1/6 and June 1/5-31/32.

The dollar sterling quotation after improving in mid week from dol. 508-3/8 to dol. 515-1/4 devaluing the dollar 40 per cent. The London-Paris cross rate weakened during the week, the rate declining from 83.21 to 79.18 closed at 79.59. The Belgia and the Italian lira in London are quoted at 22.44 and 59.53 respectively.

GOLD.
The tone of the gold market was firm and a large amount of business was transacted during the week. Ready gold after opening at Rs. 31-6-0 advanced to as high as Rs. 32-13-6 but eased off at the end to Rs. 32-11-9. The announcement of monetary policy by President Roosevelt regarding devaluing the dollar 40 percent

and the fact that America was buying gold abroad, particularly in the London market, had a weakening effect on the London-Paris cross rate, which in turn brought numerous buyers of gold at advancing rates in the local market. Stocks on hand have now depleted and are estimated at about 5 to 6 lakhs tolas, while the daily offtake averages some 3000 tolas. The price of sovereigns improved to Rs. 20-12-3 for ready and Rs. 20-12-9 for delivery 29th January. In London the quotation for gold improved from 127s. 2d. to 132s. 10d. at the close. Last week's shipment of gold per s.s. "Carthage" amounted to Rs. 37.46 lakhs. The highest and lowest rates in our market were Rs. 32-13-6 and Rs. 31-6-0 for ready, Rs. 32-14-0 and Rs. 31-7-0 for January 31 settlement and Rs. 32-14-6 and Rs. 31-8-3 for March 2 settlement. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 25,681 in bar and coin.

SILVER.

Silver rates remained steady with a rise of about Rs. 1-6 per 100 tolas, but the volume of business was not large. The price of ready after advancing in mid-week from Rs. 54-3 to Rs. 55-9 declined to Rs. 55-15 but closed at Rs. 55-6. The premium on March settlement of about Rs. 2/12 to Rs. 3/ over ready continued this week. Stocks on hand are still large and are estimated at about 3000 bars, while the daily offtake is still no better than 35 bars. In London the price of the metal improved to 19-11/16d for ready and 19-13/16d for forward, but closed at 19-9/16 for both deliveries. In Shanghai the dollar improved from 1/4-3/16 to 1/4-7/16, at the close. In our market, the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 55-9 and Rs. 54-3 for ready, Rs. 55-11 and Rs. 54-6 for February 3 settlement and Rs. 55-9 and Rs. 57-2 for March 6 settlement. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 31,500 in coin.

SHARES

Prices on the Stocks Exchange were firm throughout the week, but eased off somewhat towards the end on profit taking. Cotton mill shares were fairly steady, and the following are the fluctuations in some of the leaders:—Bombay Dyeing Rs. 761/4-783/12; Century Rs. 195/10-199; Central India Rs. 241/4-240/10; Kumbhar Rs. 131/4-128/12; New Great Rs. 120-116/4; Simplex Rs. 71/14-69/6 and Swadeshi Rs. 163/12-159/10.

Shares in the miscellaneous section were again in the forefront with brisk trading. Tata Iron Ordys after touching Rs. 56/4 closed at Rs. 53/2, and Deids rose to Rs. 210, but ended at Rs. 207/8. Tata 2nd Pref. remained steady throughout closing at Rs. 116/12 and Tata Hydros at Rs. 142/13. Tata Power shares closed at Rs. 915. Andhra Valleys after opening at Rs. 1330 eased off to Rs. 1321/4. Alcock shares were placed at Rs. 175. Bombay Burmah went into ex-dividend at Rs. 328/2. Bombay Trams steady to Rs. 133/4 and Scindia Steams to Rs. 231/4. Scindia steam shares were unchanged at Rs. 9-5. Cement shares were steady, Bundis being quoted at Rs. 25/4. Indian Cements at Rs. 263/12. Kaini Ordys at Rs. 276/4 and Shahabad Cement at Rs. 271/4. Among railway shares Ahmd. Prantij declined slightly from Rs. 731/4 to Rs. 775 and Tapti Valleys are quoted at Rs. 717/8.

Imperial Bank shares advanced from Rs. 1245 to Rs. 1252/8, with Contributors quoted at Rs. 310-10. Bank of India shares were placed at Rs. 103/8 and those of the Central Bank at Rs. 23-14.

A Lucknow message says fifteen leading Mussalmans of the province including the Raja of Salampur, Hafiz Hidayat Hussain, Chaudhury Khalil ul Zaman, Syed Alizaher and Syed Zahirullah formed themselves into a committee to consider the U. P. Waqf Bill which is now before the Council.—A. P.

COTTON COMMITTEE'S NEW SCHEMES

Meeting Will Be Held At Vulcan House On January 29 And 30

The Publicity Officer, Indian Central Cotton Committee, writes: The 28th meeting of the Indian Central Cotton Committee will be held on January 29th and 30th, at the headquarters of the Committee, Vulcan House, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, Dewan Bahadur Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya, Vice-Chairman of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, presiding. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Sir Richard Jackson, Chairman of the Indian Cotton Enquiry Committee, Manchester, will attend the meeting.

Amongst the important subjects coming up for consideration may be mentioned (1) Greater use of Indian Cotton in the United Kingdom, (2) Boycott of Indian Cotton by Japan, (3) Cotton policy in Surat, (4) Proposed introduction of a common unit for the purchase of seed cotton throughout India, and reports of the Finance, Agricultural Research and Cotton Forecast Improvement Sub-Committees.

NEW SCHEMES.
Among the new schemes proposed to be introduced are (1) The Central Provinces and Berar Entomological Scheme, (2) Survey of the disease of American cottons, (3) Jassid investigation in the Punjab, (4) Boll-worm, clean-up demonstration in Baroda, (5) Propagation of C-402 cotton in the United Provinces and a number of seed distribution and extension schemes.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Jan. 19.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special cablegram from their Agents in London to-day:—

Name of Companies.	Latest prices.
Assam Bengal Railway	
Ord. Stock	76 10 0
Attock Oil Co. Ltd.	0 12 0
Bengal Iron 7-12 per cent.	
Preference	0 11 9
Bengal-Nagpur Rly. Ord.	
Stock	92 10 0
Burma Corporation Ltd.	0 13 0
Cable and Ord. 'A' Stock	26 5 0
Calcutta Electric Sup.	
Corp. Ord.	2 14 9
Calcutta Tramways Ord.	1 6 6
Canadian Eagle Oil Co.	0 8 6
East India Distilleries and S. P. Ord.	1 6 0
Eastern Bank Ltd.	6 4 0
Great Western Rly. Ord.	
Stock	57 5 0
Hongkong and Shanghai Bankg. Corp.	136 0 0
Imperial Airways Ltd.	
Ord.	1 17 6
Indian Copper Corporation Ord.	0 2 9
Indian Iron & Steel 7-12 per cent. Debs.	103 0 0
Lon. Mid. and Scot. Rly. 4 per cent. Pref. 1923	54 15 0
Lon. and N.E. Rly. 4 per cent. 1st Pref. Stk.	65 10 0
Nitrate Railway Ord.	3 17 0
Rangoon Electric Tram & S. Ord.	1 15 0
San Paulo Coffee 7-12 per cent. 1926	39 10 0
Sahadara Saharapur L. Rly. 4-12 per cent. Deb.	82 0 0
Sub Nigel Ltd. Ord.	9 17 6
Tata Iron and Steel 7 per cent. Debentures	110 0 0
Tata Power 7-12 per cent. 'B' Debs. 1939/50	111 0 0

MILL STORES QUOTATIONS

BOMBAY, JAN. 19.

Messrs. MAGANBHAI AMIN AND CO.

Prices per Ton:—China Clay quality No. 999: Rs. 75; China Clay quality No. 777: Rs. 68; China Clay quality No. 333: Rs. 55.

Prices per Cwt.:—Farina Double Sifted: Rs. 8/2; Epsom Salt Rs. 4; Sagro Flour 1st quality Rs. 5; Maize Starch Powder, Continental Rs. 6/12; Dextrine (Potato) White Rs. 11/12; Zinc Chloride Rs. 12; Magnesium Chloride German Rs. 4/6; Australian Mutton Tallow, White Rs. 19/8; Superfine Texol Rs. 36/12; Bleaching Powder, United Alkali small packing Rs. 7/4; Bleaching Powder, Electro, German small packing Rs. 7/4; Sodium Sulphide, English small packing Rs. 7/8; Sodium Sulphide, English large packing Rs. 7/8; Sodium Sulphide, German large packing Rs. 7/8; Bichromate of Potash, small packing Rs. 41; Soda Ash, German Rs. 7; Bichromate of Soda, small packing Rs. 32/8; Brown Sugar of Lead, small packing Rs. 30; Litharge Flake small packing Rs. 20.

Prices per lb.:—Hydro Sulphide B.A.S.F. As. 9/3; Aniline Salt, Electro As. 7/8; Aniline Salt, As. 5/6; Acetic Acid As. 5/9; Formal de Hyde As. 5/9.

INDIAN COTTON IN LANCASHIRE

Stand In White City Display

In its efforts to extend the use of Indian cotton in Lancashire spinning mills and weaving sheds the Indian Cotton Enquiry Committee, which was set up by the Government after the Ottawa Conference to explore means of increasing trade between this country and India, is enlisting the aid of other organisations in the Lancashire industry. Recently the committee published a preliminary list of spinning firms which are already using Indian cotton or are prepared to make use of it, and is preparing a second, and intends to issue others as more names are disclosed.

CIRCULAR TO MEMBERS.

Responding to a request for co-operation, Mr. W. K. B. Mellor assistant secretary of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations, has now issued to its members a circular drawing attention to the work of the committee, in which the following passages appear:—

"The Indian Cotton Enquiry Committee has further discussed the subject with the India section of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, the East India section of the Liverpool Cotton Association, the British Cotton Industry Research Association, and the Lancashire Cotton Mission which recently returned from India, as well as with representative gentlemen in the Lancashire cotton trade and representatives, both political and industrial, of India."

"The Indian Cotton Enquiry Committee has been assured by the Lancashire Cotton Mission that it is of paramount importance to Lancashire that this country should increase its consumption of Indian cotton. The various Indian representatives have also strongly stressed this point in interviews they have had with the Committee."

GREATER USE NECESSARY.

"The recent delegation to India from the Lancashire cotton industry in its report lays great emphasis on the necessity for a greater use of Indian cotton by this country if good trading conditions between Lancashire and India are to be maintained."

"The merchants and buyers are anxious to assist, and the Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association are doing everything in their power to interest manufacturers in the direction indicated."

"It is in order to bring the federation into line with other Lancashire cotton trade interests that we are urged to do everything we possibly can to develop the extension of the use of Indian cotton."

"May I remind you that there is at present on exhibition at the offices of the Indian Cotton Enquiry Committee, 33-39, Royal Exchange, Manchester, a considerable range of finished goods made partially or wholly from Indian cotton. If you are desirous of Indian cotton, mentioning in spinning, we will be glad to give you that information."

TEXTILES EXHIBITION.

"I am further desired to draw your attention to the fact that the Indian Cotton Enquiry Committee, after careful consideration, has decided to take a stand at the British Textile Exhibition, to be held at the White City, London, in February and March next, with the idea of proceeding a stage further with propaganda work to secure the greater use of Indian cotton. As committee is desirous that the stand should be as successful as possible, the co-operation of members of the federation is sought, and I am requested to ask if members will kindly arrange to supply the Indian Cotton Enquiry Committee with any yarns they make which are suitable for exhibition and which have been made either wholly or partially of Indian cotton."—Manchester Guardian.

SEEDS.

London, Jan. 20.

Cottonseed Bombay (Hull) C.I.F. ton.
No offers
Castorseed Bombay C.I.F. ton.
29/10/0 Jan/Feb. sellers.
Rapeseed Toria C.I.F. ton.
29/2/6 Jan/Feb. sellers.

LINSSEED.

London, Jan. 20.
Linsseed Calcutta (London) ton.
£11/6/3 Jan/Feb. sellers.
Linsseed La Plata C.I.F. Hull ton.
29/10/0 Jan/Feb. sellers.
Linsseed Bombay (London) Hull ton.
£11/10/0 Jan/Feb. sellers.

LINSSEED OILS.

London, Jan. 20.
Linsseed Oil naked London per cwt.
18/6 February sellers.
Linsseed Oil naked London per cwt.
19/1½ May/Aug. sellers.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Jan. 20.

Smoked sheets standard ribbed lb.
4/19-3/2 sellers.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Jan. 20.
Wheat Rosario Santa Fe, Parcels.
19/3 Jan/Feb sellers.
Wheat Barletta Russo Parcels.
19/6 Jan/Feb sellers.
Wheat South Australian Parcels.
22/3 January buyers.

LONDON METALS.

London, Jan. 20.

The market was closed.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, Jan. 19.

Our Sugar Market ruled steady throughout the week with fair offtake. Spot prices on the whole advanced by about 3 annas per cwt. and Forward prices also improved by about 2 to 2-1/2 annas per cwt. during the week under review. The only important business done was by one office of about 1,500 tons Feb/March at the rate of about Rs. 3/15 per cwt. Indian Sugars are offered now on the basis of Java Sugar or even at the less rates in the local market. The highest and the lowest rates during the week were:—Java Ready Rs. 13/13/6 and Rs. 13/10/6.

'Pasha' Rs. 4/0/6 and Rs. 3/14.
'Nizam' Rs. 4 and Rs. 3/14/6.
December Rs. 4 and Rs. 3/13/9.
Jan/Mar. Rs. 4; and Rs. 3/14.
April/May Rs. 4/1/3 and Rs. 3/14/6.
Swadeshi Sugars Rs. 22 and Rs. 20/12.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Java Market was unchanged at F. 4 and no sales for export are reported from Java during the week under review. New York prices are reported to have advanced by about 6 points and Raw Sugar prices in London Terminal Market also advanced by about 12 to 3/4d. per cwt.

CALCUTTA & KARACHI.

Calcutta Market is reported to be weak during the week under review with a decline of about 6 annas in Ready Java Sugar due to the cheap offerings of Indian Sugar at lower rates. Karachi also reported a decline of about an anna per cwt. in Spot prices.

ARRIVALS.

None took place during the week. S.S. 'Pasha', S.S. 'Nizam' and S.S. 'Querimba' are expected to arrive on or about the 24th, 30th inst. and 15th Feb. with about 6,000, 5,000 and 10,000 bags of Java Sugar respectively.

OFFTAKE & STOCKS.

Offtake during the week is estimated at about 25,000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 55,000 bags.

The following are to-day's quotations ruling the bazar:—
Fine White Java Sugar:
Ready Rs. 13/13/6 per cwt.
Transshipment Rs. 4/1 per cwt.

F.B.H. 'Pasha' Rs. 4/0/6 per cwt.

F.B.H. 'Nizam' Rs. 4 per cwt.

S.S. 'Querimba' Rs. 4 per cwt.

Shipment Dec. Rs. 4 per cwt.

F.B.H. Shipment Jan/Mar. Rs. 4 per cwt.

Shipment April/May Rs. 4/1/3 per cwt.

African Sugar Ready Rs. 14 per cwt.

Britannia Sugar Ready Rs. 15/8 per cwt.

British Refined Sugar Ready Rs. 14/2 per cwt.

Narkataganj Biria Swadeshi Rs. 20/12 per six mnds.

Belapuri Swadeshi Sugar Rs. 23 per six mnds.

Cawnpore Gutala Sugar Rs. 19/2 per six mnds.

Swadeshi Keshar Factory Rs. 21/4 per six mnds.

Swadeshi Sugars Rs. 21 per six mnds.

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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

January 20.

Sirsa, Guen, Calcutta.
Varsova, Durkee, Busrah.

DEPARTURES.

January 21.

Elysia, Hanabason, Liverpool.
Wartenfels, Kohler, Hamburg.
C/o Baroda, Percival, Karachi.
Jalamohan, Jackson, Bedi Bunder.

Sikh, Bonnard, Calcutta.
Warialda, Woodruff, Rangoon.
Hatkola, Gill, Rangoon.

LOADING.

January 20.

Steamer Pendente for Port Said (via) or et.

S.S. Elysia:—The Graham T Co's steamer Elysia sailed yesterday for Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. City of Baroda:—The K N Co's steamer City of Baroda sailed yesterday for Karachi with same bottom cargo.

S.S. Sirsa:—The B I S N Co's steamer Sirsa arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta with a general cargo.

S.S. Varsova:—The B I S N Co's steamer Varsova arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Wartenfels:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Wartenfels sailed yesterday for Hamburg with a general cargo.

S.S. Jalamohan:—The Scindia S N Co's steamer Jalamohan sailed yesterday for Bedi Bunder, with same bottom cargo.

S.S. Sikh:—The T M Co's steamer Sikh sailed yesterday for Calcutta with a general cargo.

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: MONDAY, JANUARY 22, 1934

How To Meet White
Paper DangerIndia Must Present
United Front

Mr. Jinnah's Appeal To Youth

Speaking for nearly an hour to a gathering of Muslim students at the Blavatsky Lodge on Saturday evening Mr. M. A. Jinnah confessed that he had no solution to offer to end what he called the present political stalemate and "that he had not yet seen light."

"Believe me," he said with a pathetic gesture, "there is nothing dearer to my heart, nothing that I love more than being able to get an opportunity to render some service to my motherland. But what can be done when the country is so hopelessly divided?"

"I have not yet seen light, but of course I have been here only for a fortnight and it is quite possible that I may see light."

He wanted young men not to be absorbed in dreams and ideals of the future but to fight the immediate danger which he thought was the White Paper Scheme which would be foisted on the country whether they liked it or not. Unless they attained unity, he said, there was no hope for India and the "British Raj must control the essential departments of Government in this country."

APPEAL TO JINNAH.

Mr. M. C. Chagla, who presided on the occasion, offered, in his concluding remarks, what he called his solution to Mr. Jinnah's difficulty. He invited him to take a plunge in the public life of the country and just as he had laid the foundation to Hindu-Muslim Unity some years ago when he invited the Muslim League to hold its sessions in Bombay along with the Congress and had played a prominent part in the historic Lucknow Pact, he could at this juncture consolidate the national elements in the country. There were many Hindus and Muslims in the country who were thoroughly non-compulsory and he wanted Mr. Jinnah to organise them into a strong party.

He also appealed Mr. Jinnah to recapture his position as the tribune of the people and he assured him there were sufficient number of men to follow him.

A PLEASURE TO WORK WITH
HIM.

In his opening remarks Mr. M. C. Chagla expressed pleasure at the fact that the very first public function which Mr. Jinnah attended after his return to India was a function arranged by the Muslim Students' Union, an institution which owed its existence to Mr. Jinnah. The speaker had always felt that the absence of Mr. Jinnah from India was a definite loss to the public life of this country. Whether one agreed with Mr. Jinnah or whether one disagreed with him it was always a pleasure to work with him. There were many matters on which Mr. Jinnah and the speaker differed violently but he always felt that the public life of India was the richer for the presence of Mr. Jinnah. When one agreed with him it was a pleasure to work with Mr. Jinnah, because he made an admirable chief on whose support, guidance and leadership one could implicitly rely. The speaker remembered with pride his close association with Mr. Jinnah in the days when the country decided to boycott the Simon Commission and he believed that Mr. Jinnah's unwavering loyalty to the cause contributed not a little to the success of the boycott movement. It was equally a pleasure to be the political opponent of Mr. Jinnah because he never allowed his convictions to interfere with personal and private relations.

A SERVICE TO THE COUNTRY.

The speaker voiced the hope that Mr. Jinnah would plunge himself into the public life of the country again because he was a man who did not allow any fog of verbiage to surround his opinions, and spoke out his view in clear and unequivocal manner. As soon as he came to India he gave his verdict on the White Paper and that was a categorical and unequivocal condemnation of it. It was a definite repudiation and rejection of the White Paper scheme. The speaker thought that Mr. Jinnah

had rendered a great service to the country and to the clarity of thought which should exist in the country when he pointed out that there was no difference between those who were offering the White Paper to India and those Englishmen who were staging an attack on it. There was no essential difference between Sir Samuel Hoare and Mr. Winston Churchill and both of them wished to reserve all power in British hands and were anxious that no political power should be transferred to Indian hands. This was what Mr. Jinnah had told them.

CAPTURE THE CONFERENCE.

Proceeding Mr. Chagla made an appeal to Mr. Jinnah to help those who were convening the all-Parties Conference in Bombay for expressing their views on the White Paper. He was aware that the Conference had been attacked by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Mr. K. M. Munshi and with great respect to these leaders he wished to say that this mentality of non-co-operation with their own countrymen was not at all helpful. He wished to assure Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Munshi and other Congress friends that if they kept themselves aloof, they would be making a present of the Conference to the Liberals who would have their own way. It was quite possible for them to capture the Conference and make it in reality an all-Parties Conference which would quite clearly express the real public opinion in India on the White Paper. "Please don't run down the Conference, but come in and help" was his exhortation to Mr. Jinnah and his Congress friends.

HIS CHILD.

In the course of his address which lasted for nearly an hour Mr. Jinnah said that he regarded the Muslim Students' Union as his child and he took an immense interest in its work. He did not think that it was an occasion for entering into controversial matters. He thanked Mr. Chagla for his exhortation.

(Continued on Page 10)

'QUAKE HAVOC IN NEPAL
KATMANDU REPORTS HEAVY LOSS OF
LIFE AND PROPERTY

NEW DELHI, Jan. 20. According to a message received here to-day from Nepal Maharaja's Camp, heavy loss of life and damage to property has occurred at Katmandu owing to the earthquake on January 15. Details are lacking. The message in question was received from Banbassa, which is a railway station in the British territory near the Maharaja's Camp and is about 130 miles west of Katmandu.—A.P.

NEPAL CUT OFF

FROM WORLD

NEW DELHI, Jan. 19. Anxiety is felt here regarding the fate of Katmandu, the capital of Nepal which, in consequence of the earthquake, has been completely cut off from the world. It is hoped that Katmandu has escaped any severe shock and that the breakdown in communications is only the result of the havoc experienced between Raxaul, the frontier station nearest to Katmandu and Muzaffarpur. It is known that trains have ceased running between these two points and that telegraph communications have also been discontinued. Consequently, it has been impossible to obtain news from Nepal in spite of all efforts to obtain and establish communication.

A bad earthquake in Katmandu might prove a terrible experience owing to the crowded population and the great danger from fire because much wood is used in building houses.

The capital of Nepal possesses a priceless library of Sanskrit manuscripts besides innumerable beautiful temples.—A.P.

RED CROSS HELP
TO RELIEF FUNDS

NEW DELHI, Jan. 20. The managing body of the Indian Red Cross Society has sent a contribution of Rs. 5,000 to the Viceroy's Earthquake Relief fund. It has issued an appeal to all its branches throughout India inviting them to contribute to the fund. A sum of £1,000 which has already been announced, is being called from the International Relief Union to the Indian Red Cross Society, will be handed similarly into His Excellency's fund in order to avoid duplication of funds.

HELP THE STRICKEN
VILLAGERS

Mr. V. V. Jeraiani writes:—Hundreds of persons rendered homeless by the fury of Nature, are shivering with cold in this rigorous season, in Behar. The head office of the Behar Branch of the All-India Spinners' Association, is at Muzaffarpur, with sub-branches at Patna and other villages in Behar. In these circumstances I am making inquiries about the safety of the people. No news is available upto this time. However I shall get them at the first opportunity.

Whatever donations I receive in small or large amounts for providing clothing to the sufferers from this calamity in Behar, the same will be utilised in the villages in that province, through the Branch of the All-India Spinners' Association.

It is hoped that donors will extend their helping hand to the sufferers. Babu Rajendraprasad is the Agent for All-India Spinners' Association's Behar Branch who is recently released from jail.

HEAVY CASUALTIES

Palaces And Factories
Damaged In Muzaffarpur

MUZAFFARPUR, Jan. 20. The local officers have been very prompt with relief measures. Four temporary medical relief centres have been established in the town in addition to the Sadar Hospital. The water in many wells has been rendered useless temporarily at any rate. Arrangements are being made with tubewells.

CASUALTY LIST Making a general survey of the situation of the whole Tirhut division, it is estimated that the total deathroll in Darbhanga town will be about five hundred, while in the rest of the division about 300 and in the Muzaffarpur town about 1,000 thus making the total of 2,000 for the whole Tirhut division.

Possibly, the same will be the number of serious cases throughout the division and a very large number of minor cases. As regards the loss of property, practically all Government residences, most of the Government courts, the Pusa Agricultural Institute, the Darbhanga Medical School, the King Edward Memorial Hospital at Bettiah, the Sudder Hospital at Darbhanga, some costing over a lakh and some costing over five lakhs are in complete ruins and require rebuilding.

PALACES & FACTORIES IN
RUINS

Both Palaces of the Maharaja of Darbhanga, the finest specimen of the structure built in oriental style, has been damaged. Both in Muzaffarpur and in Darbhanga almost every European factory is down. There are three casualties among the Europeans, namely English, a planter of Samastipur, who is reported to be seriously injured, Mrs. Harman, planter's wife, in Champaran and Mrs. Corbett in Muzaffarpur who have also been injured.

GRANTS FOR REPAIRS. A message received from the British Envoy at Nepal reports considerable damage to Katmandu. Special grants have been given by the Government to the extent of Rs. 6 lakhs for earthquake repairs in the three districts of the Tirhut division. This will suffice to reopen motor communication on main routes. A special force of public health medical officers has been placed at the disposal of the Commissioner and is being deputed to special affected districts.

Attention is being directed to prevent any outbreak of epidemics. Extra police is also being drafted in the districts to prevent looting.

CHARITABLE RELIEF

Rupees five thousand have been granted by the Government to each district for immediate charitable relief. The local bodies are also working in close co-operation with the Government to meet the situation. The total loss to the division in cash as the result of the disaster cannot yet be estimated but it will certainly exceed a crore.

Mr. Scott, Commissioner will fly to-morrow over the whole northern area from Bettiah to Sitamarah to make a tour of inspection.—A.P.

ILL-FATED TOWN
OF MUZZAFARPUR

MUZAFFARPUR, Jan. 20. The vista of stark desolation, wreckage and ruin greets one's eye on entering the ill-fated town of Muzaffarpur which has been shaken and swayed by an earthquake unknown in the living memory.

A special representative of the Associated Press, who motored through the town from one end to another, saw that about three-fourths of the town was under wreckage and debris.

It is so far reported that 350 bodies were removed from the debris and have been either cre-

mated or buried. It is possible that there may be fifty to sixty more corpses lying buried under the debris.

In the old town, the Indian quarters, where the hooes are huddled together, has suffered most, the inmates having been trapped and buried under the debris of the collapsing houses. The victims are mostly women.

ERUPTIONS OF HOT WATER. A special feature of the 'quake was that eruption of water was sometimes hot, followed by sprouts of sand and silt which had come up into the houses and gardens all over emitting strong sulphurlike smell. Layers of sand and grey mud can still be seen in many houses. Thirty-five encampments have been established in the town. Except the Commissioner, Mr. Scott, whose house has stood the shock extraordinarily well and a few others, the whole town's population is living in the open or improvised tents. Grippled as the town is under the cold wave, scantily clad and desolate refugees are having bad time of it.

There was a midnight stampede the people making a frenzied dash for safety, when the town experienced another shock yesterday of an intense character. The shock was, however, short-lived lasting for a few seconds.—A.P.

There was a midnight stampede the people making a frenzied dash for safety, when the town experienced another shock yesterday of an intense character. The shock was, however, short-lived lasting for a few seconds.—A.P.

CALCUTTA MAYOR
STARTS FUND

CALCUTTA, Jan. 20. According to information received here from Bhubit Camp where the Maharaja of Nepal has gone shooting, Katmandu is reported to have received an earthquake shock, as a result of which several buildings were damaged, and several casualties are believed to have occurred.

That Rs. 15,000 so far has been collected in response to his appeal to aid day congregation for the relief of the earthquake stricken people was announced, to-day, by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad in a statement to the press.

RELIEF FUND STARTED A conference of prominent citizens of Europeans and Indians was held in the Corporation building this evening at the invitation of the Mayor, and it was unanimously decided to raise a fund called the "Mayor's Earthquake Relief Fund," for the relief of the stricken people of Bihar and other places. This fund will represent Calcutta's contribution towards the relief of the sufferers and was not to be affected in any way by the National Fund inaugurated by the Viceroy.—A.P.

Gossip-Mongers Warned

LUCKNOW, Jan. 21. As a result of panic last evening the District Magistrate issued an order warning the gossip-mongers that they would be prosecuted if they spread false and alarming rumours in the city.—A.P.

(Continued from col. 7).

by our Finance Member who said that there was enough gold for the whole world. A few days after his letter appeared, the gold standard disappeared. He is naturally anxious to see us on a gold basis. It makes his finances easy and makes the economic life of our masses difficult. The day of reckoning is bound to come and a change will have to be made. It is only a question of time.

Q.—Is the recent cut in the gold content of the dollar really made in the interests of the debtor countries and does the ratio which England and America have arrived at give stimulus to industries?

A.—As I have told you, it makes no difference. We have only to wait and see.

Re-Open The Mints
To SilverOnly Remedy For
Currency MaladyMr. J. A. Wadia Deplores Loss
To Agriculturists

Mr. J. A. Wadia, the veteran

Currency critic had a fling at the various Currency critics who dwell mostly on the ratio question, although he agreed it was a vital and much-discussed one. "The Currency question," he explained, when he was greeted by the "Chronicle" representative, "has become intricate and complex. I thoroughly agree with Sir Montagu de Webb when he said that the silver mints should be re-opened. I wonder why most of our critics do not fall into a similar vein of thinking with the same vehemence as he does."

Mr. Wadia said:—

Sir Mr. Webb has discussed this question very ably in his speech before the S. Indian Chamber of Commerce, Madras, a report of which appears in your issue of the 17 instant and I certainly agree with him. Our troubles would be over, if we once again open the mints to silver. It might embarrass the Government for the time being; but to the country at large it would be highly beneficial. The price of the silver would rise and instead of the world depending upon one metallic currency, namely, gold, it will have two, i.e., gold and silver. Our Gold standard has gone in England, it has gone in America, it has gone in Japan. In England they have not the gold standard, but the sterling standard which is about 30 p.c. less than the gold standard.

AGAINST INDIA'S INTEREST.

Q.—Why were the mints closed to silver and in whose benefit?

A.—In my opinion it was for the benefit of the Finance Department of India and also for putting the salaries of the Government servants and income of practically of all Englishmen in India on a gold basis. It was against the interests of India, but poor India has not yet understood the question and I am afraid she is as ignorant as ever. If you raise the value of the rupee, you transfer the value of the poor to the rich. The Finance Member was quite right when he said that you do not make India rich by lowering the ratio. It is only a half truth.

A TRUE PICTURE.

Let me make the point more clear. Let me quote the "Statist" of London of the 5th of Nov. 1892—"If the purchasing of the rupee were raised by 20 p.c. the land tax would be raised to the same extent. All the taxes payable to the Government would likely be raised. So all the debts due at the time the change was made. In other words, every banker and capitalist as well as every usurer will find his property so far as it has been lent out to others has been increased by 20 p.c., while the peasant throughout the length and breadth of India would also find his debt augmented by 20 p.c. Of course, likewise official salaries would be enhanced the same way. The result, therefore, would be that the Government the official classes, bankers and landholders and usurers would all receive 20 p.c. more of the property of the vast population of India. There would be a sweeping transfer of property from the producing millions who create the wealth and make the prosperity of the Empire to the servants of those millions and the parasites who prey upon them." This is a true picture. I have been writing about this question for the last 35 years and I must have quoted the "Statist" 50 times, without awakening notice from

the intelligent press or the public. Q.—Will not the monetisation of silver start afresh fluctuation and speculations in India? And is this not to the detriment of our country which constitutes mostly of agricultural classes?

A.—I don't think that the opening of the mints to silver would harm the country. It would, on the other hand, immensely benefit the country. It would no doubt embarrass the Government financiers and in "Home charges" the Government will have to find more rupees to pay for almost 40 million pounds which we have to remit to England. But your should remember that we don't pay our debts by giving gold or silver. Our 40 millions pounds are discharged by produce. The country has to find 40 million pounds. High exchange lowers the price of our produce which it, no doubt, has done now and in this there is no benefit to the country. As it is, England, having gone off the gold standard, our finances have benefited to the extent of 33 p.c. Instead of giving 40 millions of pounds per annum, in gold we give it in sterling, which is 33 p.c. cheaper than gold. Our ratio of 18d. gold has become 12d. sterling, which means about 12d. gold. You see how low exchange has benefited England and India both. You know how Japan is benefited by low exchange. Her goods are coming in India and all over the world owing to low exchange. If she sold to India goods worth 100 rupees, we had to pay her 150 rupees. To-day we can buy her 100 worth of yen goods for about Rs. 85.

LEVY EXPORT DUTY.

Q.—But how are the Government to make up the deficit by opening the mints to silver?

A.—Well, the best way would be to put an export duty on all goods say, if the ratio is lowered from 18d. to 16d., the producer would benefit to the extent of about 12 p.c. and he could easily afford to give a fraction of 12 p.c. in export duty. It is said that higher ratio of the rupee would enable the possessor of that rupee to purchase more goods, the rupee having a greater purchasing power; but that would benefit the purchaser of that rupee, the producer gets no benefit. 80 per cent. of our people are producers and they are indebted to the money-lenders to the extent of about 900 crores. The producer is a loser all round. His Excellency the Viceroy said, the other day, that about 4 crores were remitted in land-tax, but by taking from the agriculturist 2d. more per rupee, I ask through the Press, how many crores have been taken away from here since 1894? It is often said in the Assembly by the Finance Member, that if the ratio be lowered, the consumer will have to pay more for sale in imports, but who consumes the imports which are mostly of the nature of luxuries? I do not think that cheap imports benefit the ryots to any extent, perhaps not more than 15 p.c. But the world currency is in a muddle and America wants to reduce the gold value of her dollar by 40 p.c. and England has reduced her gold pound by 33 per cent.

WAIT AND SEE.

We do not know, we should only wait and see what great countries like England and America are going to do with their currency. I was in England the other day and I saw a long letter in the "London Times" (Continued in col. 5).